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## G-5 Pact On Dollar Expected

But Disputes  
Over Policy May  
Limit Its Scope

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — This weekend's meeting of the G-5, the seven leading industrial nations — intended to limit the erratic currency swings that have disrupted international trade — may founder on the participants' often-divergent ideas of how to achieve stable economic growth, sources close to the negotiations said Friday.

European monetary sources indicated that the so-called Group of Five, which is to meet Saturday, has already reached agreement in principle on measures to stabilize foreign exchange rates and reaffirm commitments to boost global economic growth.

The Group of Five consists of the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan and France. The Group of Seven, which includes those countries as well as Italy and Canada, is to meet Sunday.

The G-5 nations have been trying to arrange a meeting since the dollar embarked on its latest decline in January. They have wanted to be sure they could reach some accord, however vague, before meeting to avoid conveying an impression of disarray to the financial markets, which could lead to renewed declines of the dollar.

"I wouldn't say it's all concluded," one meeting participant said, "but we have a pretty good idea of how it will come out."

In New York and European trading, foreign exchange dealers reacted cautiously to news of the meeting, pushing the dollar down slightly from Thursday. See page 13.

However, the meeting is also likely to highlight the conflicting approaches to economic growth in the United States, Japan and West Germany, sources said, as well as Japanese and West German irritation with Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d's "talking down" of the dollar.

Private economists said Friday that it would be in the self-interest of West Germany and Japan, the major trade-surplus countries, to act now to boost their domestic demand and help counteract what is seen as a markedly weaker economic trend in the industrial world.

"In the absence of any move by either country, the dollar's value could fall to 1.50 Deutsche marks and 120 to 130 yen," one official said, "and that would hurt much more than taking action today."

But, he added, the single most important step by any of the leading powers would be "credible action" to cut the huge U.S. budget deficit.

West Germany's economy registered zero growth in the fourth quarter of 1986, while Japan's is teetering on the brink of recession because of a sharp fall in exports.

The governor of the Bank of Japan, Satoshi Sumita, Friday showed some of his nation's frustration with repeated U.S. demands that Japan stimulate its domestic economy as a means of raising import volume, thus helping reduce the huge U.S. trade deficit.

Mr. Sumita said that Japanese credit policy is now "very close to the limit" of its effectiveness after the half-point reduction in its discount rate announced earlier in the day. The move leaves the Japanese

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A LULL IN THE BEIRUT FIGHTING — Some Beirut residents emerged from a shelter to take advantage of a lull in the fighting on Friday. Syria said that it might send troops to West Beirut to restore a cease-fire among the warring militia factions. Page 2.

## U.S., EC to Act on Japan Trade

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The French trade minister, Michel Noir, said Friday that the Reagan administration had agreed to join Western European countries in taking action against Japanese trade practices in specific cases, beginning with wine and liquor.

U.S. trade officials acknowledged that they are cooperating with the 12-nation European Community in fighting Japan's tariffs, which are 200 percent on whisky and 50 percent on quality wines.

Mr. Noir, who was visiting

Washington for talks on trade matters, called that issue "the easiest example of concerted action," and added, "The situation is truly unbearable."

The standard way of settling international trade disputes is to ask the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which governs most world trade, to appoint a neutral panel to settle differences.

But Mr. Noir said such a route would be too slow. "We want immediate short-term actions," he said.

The United States in the past has opposed European efforts to mount a broad-based offensive against Japan, which it calls "theoretically" ganging up.

But it appears more willing now to cooperate with the EC in areas where they both have complaints.

The Reagan administration, for instance, refused to go along with EC attempts to include a clause specifically aimed at Japan in the final declaration of a ministerial-level meeting last September. That meeting, in Punta del Este, Uruguay.

See TRADE, Page 5

## Cuomo Stuns Backers, Pulls Out of '88 Race

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York has announced that he will not be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, drastically altering the outlook for the 1988 race.

Democratic politicians and consultants said the governor's withdrawal from consideration as a presidential candidate would create a void in the Democratic field, a measure of Mr. Cuomo's unusual personal qualities as well as his ideological stance.

Before Thursday night's surprise announcement there were two potential Democratic candidates with double-digit support: Gary Hart, the former Colorado senator who made a surprisingly strong bid for the Democratic nomination in 1984, and Mr. Cuomo.

Now, although the contest has moved more than 11 months to go before the first stage in delegate selection begins in Iowa, there is only Mr. Hart with more than a relative handful of backers.

Mr. Hart, in a statement from Colorado, where he was traveling, did not speak of the development in terms of his own candidacy.

"As a distinguished governor

and leading conscience of the Democratic Party," he said, "Governor Cuomo will continue to contribute to the debate over this nation's future."

"All members of our party will benefit from his leadership and sense of humanity for a long time to come. I respect what must have been a difficult personal decision for Governor Cuomo."

Peter D. Hart, a leading Democratic poll taker, said, "There are an awful lot of people in America who were dying to work for Mario Cuomo who are looking for a spiritual heir tonight."

He and other analysts suggested that Mr. Cuomo's withdrawal created at least two openings in the race — one for a clearly liberal candidate and one for a candidate who stirs emotions.

"There's an opening for a candidate of the left, and that person could be Michael Dukakis," the poll taker said, referring to the governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Dukakis is said to be moving toward a presidential candidacy and will almost certainly be helped by Mr. Cuomo's decision.

Fred Du Val, campaign director for former Governor Bruce Babbitt

See CUOMO, Page 5



Mario M. Cuomo

## McFarlane Said to Tell of Plan For Covering Up Reagan's Role

North Reported  
To Give Secrets  
To Tehran

By David Hoffman  
and Bob Woodward

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the former National Security Council staff aide who was dismissed in the Iran arms affair, provided Iran with top-secret intelligence information that was not supposed to be shared with foreigners, according to messages retrieved from the National Security Council computer system, sources have said.

President Ronald Reagan authorized limited sharing of intelligence with Iran when he secretly approved selling arms to Tehran on Jan. 17, 1986. But two sources said the evidence in the computer messages discloses that Colonel North passed data from secret and top-secret intelligence that was designated "NOFORN," meaning it was not to be seen by any foreign national.

As a security council staff aide, Colonel North had access to some of the most sensitive intelligence on the Iran-Iraq war, and one source said investigators have discovered that in at least two instances Colonel North provided classified information during meetings with Iranian middlemen in the arms deal.

It is unclear precisely what type of intelligence he provided, although one source said the information would have aided Iran in its war with Iraq.

"Ollie was running his own covert operation within the authorized covert operation," a source said, adding that it was not yet clear to investigators whether Colonel North had approval from the national security adviser at the time, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, to give the intelligence data to Iran.

The Central Intelligence Agency and other U.S. intelligence agencies are reluctant to share classified information abroad unless an exchange has been worked out with a foreign intelligence service. Such exchanges are closely monitored and controlled by experienced intelligence officers.

It could not be learned when Colonel North passed the intelligence to Iran, which one source said he did "under the table."

The computer messages that disclosed Colonel North's action were recently turned over to the review board headed by former Senator John G. Tower, which is investigating National Security Agency procedures in the Iran-contra affair, in which the sale of arms to Iran helped support the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

Three or four cartons of messages came from the computer system at the National Security Council, which allowed aides to send messages to each other. The information was not available to the earlier investigation by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

A key legal question raised by the messages is whether Colonel North believed he had authorization from his superiors to pass the intelligence to Iran.

If he was acting entirely on his own, Colonel North may have violated federal espionage laws, a legal expert said. Military personnel

See NORTH, Page 5



President Ronald Reagan, top, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, left, a former national security adviser, and his predecessor, Robert C. McFarlane, above.

Panel Given  
Document on  
Iran Denial

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser, told a presidential review board in his hospital room that he had taken part in an effort by White House aides to hide President Ronald Reagan's role in the initiation of the Iran arms sales, according to a source familiar with the board's investigation.

The effort to cover up the president's role included one critical document, a memorandum written by Mr. McFarlane on the night of Nov. 18 at the request of Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, his successor as national security adviser. That document, now in the hands of the review board, lays out a way in which Mr. Reagan could plausibly deny that he gave prior approval to the initial Iran arms sale, the source said.

The points of the document, the source said, "was to permit the president to say no, he didn't give a formal authorization." But Mr. McFarlane knew when he wrote the memorandum that the president had privately and informally endorsed the project before any arms were sold to Iran, the source said.

A White House spokesman declared Friday that "there is no cover-up" of Mr. Reagan's role in the Iran arms affair, but the spokesman would not comment on actions that former and present administration officials may have taken to obscure Mr. Reagan's part in the affair. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"As far as the president's concerned, there is no cover-up," said Martin Fitzwater, the spokesman. "He certainly wasn't aware of any. Now, what these gentlemen did, in terms of their advice to the president, I don't have any idea. I speak for the president."

The review board's inquiry is now focused on mid-November, when news of the Iran arms sale was emerging and White House aides were frantically trying to prepare the president for a news conference on Nov. 19, the source said. "There was a kind of panic," the source said. "The general atmosphere was, 'Save the president.' Operationally, the plan was to keep this thing aloft by keeping the president at some distance."

The McFarlane testimony, given Thursday night, contradicts the assertions of Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff. Mr. Regan has said that the president gave approval only after the first shipment of arms to Iran was made by the Israelis in August 1985.

The session with Mr. McFarlane, who has been hospitalized since a suicide attempt this month, came as a White House official suggested that the president might have altered the account of the Iran affair before two recent appearances before the board, headed by a former Republican senator, John G. Tower of Texas.

Asked if the president had altered some details of his accounts, the aide said: "It wouldn't be surprising that someone sitting in that meeting would come to that conclusion."

The Los Angeles Times and other newspapers reported Thursday that in his first appearance before the Tower panel, Mr. Reagan admitted giving prior approval to the first shipment of arms to Iran by the Israelis. But by his second session, reportedly following Mr. Regan's advice, the president had backed away from that story and denied giving his endorsement, the reports said.

"The president liked it, he was foursquare for it from the beginning," the source said of the arms shipments.

The question of what the president did about the arms sales and when he did it has become one of the critical issues in the Iran affair. The question is important in part for legal reasons. Allegations have been made that the initial transactions might have violated various laws controlling the export of American arms.

"The legal arguments can be made either way," a White House aide said.

The president's precise role could raise questions about the credibility of important administration officials, particularly Mr. Regan, who has been under intense pressure to leave his job.

Mr. McFarlane has been hospitalized since his suicide attempt on Feb. 9.

He has contended in closed appearances before congressional committees — and testified again on Thursday — that the president first indicated his approval of the Iran arms sale in July 1985, when Mr. Reagan was still in the hospital, recovering from an operation.

See CONCEAL, Page 5

## State Dept. Said to Thwart '85 Plan to Invade Libya

By Bob Woodward  
and Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department took extraordinary steps in the summer of 1985, including summoning the U.S. ambassador to Egypt home on a secret weekend mission, to head off a White House-sponsored plan for a U.S.-Egyptian military attack on Libya, according to sources.

As in the case of its Iran policy, the U.S. government was bitterly divided, with leaders of the State and Defense departments trying to block what they believed were risky and unrealistic White House initiatives aimed at winning a quick victory over the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi.

The thinking about Libya went in the other direction: Although there was no direct connection between Libya and the TWA hijacking, top officials at the National Security Council and the CIA became determined to get tough with Libya.

The drive by senior National Security Council staff officials at this juncture "was to embrace the ayatollah and demolish Gadhafi," said an administration official who was involved in the policy-making, referring to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader.

"It was not particularly rational," the official said, "but 847 had exposed the absence of both a real anti-terrorist capability and policy toward the states supporting terrorism."

A mid-July 1985, a paper written by Robert M. Gates, then head of intelligence analysis for the CIA and now Mr. Reagan's nominee to be its director, reported that a U.S.-Egyptian operation against Libya would present an opportunity "to

for a direct military confrontation, according to sources.

The 17-day televised ordeal of Trans World Airlines Flight 847 in June 1985 precipitated a shift in policy toward both Libya and Iran. The hijacking dramatized U.S. vulnerability to terrorism in the Middle East and fed White House determination to take strong action.

Iran's influence in the freeing of the TWA passengers and crew members from terrorists in Lebanon suggested that an opening to Tehran could help free the remaining U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

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See LIBYA, Page 5

## Terror Trial Puts France on the Defensive

By Julian Nundy

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For seven French judges, 1 P.M. Monday will probably be a turning point in their lives. At that moment, on the defendant's bench in front of them will be Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a Lebanese Christian accused of complicity in attacks on U.S. and Israeli diplomats in France.

At the same time, the names of the judges, hitherto a secret, will be released. When they leave the court at the end of the day, the judges will travel in armor-plated cars under police escort and will have round-the-clock bodyguards.

This new routine may last for months or even years because the French urban guerrilla group Direct Action has threatened to kill judges involved in terrorist cases.

The Abdallah trial will be the first to be conducted under a new law passed by parliament in December. The law provides for no-jury trials in terrorist cases.

Mr. Abdallah is charged with complicity in the 1982 murders of a U.S. military attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Ray, and of an Israeli diplomat, Yassov Barsimantov.

He faces a similar charge for the

attempted assassination of Robert Homme, the U.S. consul general in Strasbourg, in eastern France, in 1984. The maximum sentence on each charge is life imprisonment.

Police officials say that two threats of violence received on Feb. 11 are being taken seriously. One was made against the judges by

1,000 riot policemen and gendarmes from the provinces. They have been stationed at major department stores and other crowded points such as railroad stations.

Mr. Abdallah is already serving a four-year sentence for the illegal possession of arms, criminal association and carrying false papers.

"This is a landmark case. It will show how far we're prepared to stick it to terrorists."

Direct Action in a 26-page communiqué.

The other, delivered in Beirut, was from the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, promising a renewal of bomb attacks unless Mr. Abdallah and two other Middle Eastern prisoners are freed.

Apart from anxiety about the judges' security, the police fear a repetition of bombings in which 11 persons were killed in Paris in September. Those attacks were claimed by a group demanding Mr. Abdallah's release.

French police officials said this week that the regular force of 2,500 policemen trained to deal with violence in Paris has been reinforced

by 1,000 riot policemen and gendarmes from the provinces. They have been stationed at major department stores and other crowded points such as railroad stations.

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zine refused to explain how the document had been transmitted.

The statement attacked the United States as "the Yankee criminal, the executioner of all the disinherited of the earth."

Although Mr. Vergès maintains that the trial is purely political, security sources said there were "good concrete elements," such as the fact that the Czechoslovak 7.65mm pistol used in the 1982 killings was found in a hideout used by Mr. Abdallah.

After the bombing wave in Paris in September, the investigation focused on two brothers of Mr. Abdallah, Robert and Maurice. Both quickly called news conferences in their home village of Kabbayat, in northern Lebanon, asserting that they had not been in Paris at the time of the bombings.

Security sources have said that investigators have concluded that the brothers were not directly involved in the attacks.

The bombings stopped once the brothers were sighted in northern Lebanon. Some French newspapers went to great lengths to prove that Maurice Abdallah could have placed the last bomb, rushed to Orly Airport, taken a scheduled

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### LATE NEWS

#### France Extends Visa Measure

PARIS (Reuters) — France announced Friday that it was extending indefinitely visa requirements for all foreign visitors except citizens of European Community nations and Switzerland.

The requirements were introduced for six months in September after terrorist bombings in Paris killed 11 persons and injured more than 160.

The U.S. ambassador to France, Joe Rodgers, who discussed the visa issue with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, said that the United States soon would impose stricter visa measures for French visitors.

#### Drug Tests Urged

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole asked Congress on Friday to order mandatory drug and alcohol testing for airplane pilots, railroad engineers and other key transportation workers. Mrs. Dole said she supported legislation to require random testing and rehabilitation programs.



A record \$62,700 (\$95,842) for a drawing by John Constable was paid for a view of East Bergholt church (detail above). Sotheby's Melikian reports on the sale of Sir John Warr's collection at Sotheby's in London. Page 8.

### INSIDE TODAY

#### GENERAL NEWS

■ Researchers have located a gene that may be the cause of Alzheimer's disease. Page 3.

■ Mikhail S. Gorbachev said that experiments in democratic elections would be conducted this year. Page 2.

#### BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Brazil will suspend interest payments on its \$66 billion debt to foreign banks, President José Sarney said. Page 9.

■ The Eurotunnel consortium named a new British co-chairman as it struggled to restore investor confidence. Page 9.



## Gorbachev Plans Tests Of Electoral Proposals

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev says that experiments will be conducted this year in what he called democratic elections in Communist Party cells, local government bodies and factory managements.

In a televised speech on Thursday in Riga, the Latvian capital, he said that, based on the outcome of the experiments, he expected changes in national legislative elections next year.

In the past, these and other elections have involved a single slate of designated candidates.

Mr. Gorbachev called last month in a Central Committee meeting for the consideration of multiple candidacies in local elections. But the meeting adopted a vague resolution that did not specifically endorse his proposals.

In the Riga speech, Mr. Gorbachev took note of the resistance.

"Whoever has not yet understood could find himself in a difficult position," he said.

The weekly Moscow News said Thursday that, at a briefing of Soviet news executives on Feb. 13, Mr. Gorbachev had called the Central Committee meeting on Jan. 27 and 28 a critical test for his policies.

According to Yegor Yakovlev, the editor of Moscow News, who attended the press briefing, Mr. Gorbachev said of the Central Committee session:

"If the meeting had convened and arrived at the conclusion that reconstruction is not justified and should be rejected, I would have said: 'I cannot work otherwise.'"

It was not clear from the report whether Mr. Gorbachev had considered rejection a realistic possibility or whether he meant he would have stepped down.

At the session with journalists, it was also disclosed, according to Mr. Yakovlev, that the Central Committee meeting had been postponed three times, indicating a lack of consensus.

Mr. Gorbachev said in Riga that he had discussed the idea of multiple candidacies with Latvian leaders and suggested that they be tested on a broad basis, "perhaps in the entire republic."

"People have to learn to work under conditions of democracy," he said.

In party elections, he has proposed that party cells and other lower-level organizations choose their leaders from among competing candidates.

In legislative elections at various levels, he has proposed open discussion of multiple candidacies. He has also proposed that workers elect factory managers, who now are appointed by the government.

In Riga, Mr. Gorbachev said that émigrés were trying to stir up separatist sentiments in the region.

Economic progress, he said, "disproves the malicious and slanderous inventions by reactionary émigré circles and by their Western patrons."

The three Baltic republics — Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia — were part of czarist Russia before World War I, then gained independence, and were incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1940.

Mr. Gorbachev's proposals for multicanidate elections could be expected to meet greater favor in the Baltic republics, where there is still a simmering resentment of Russian rule and a stronger inclination toward the West than in other parts of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gorbachev's electoral proposals, while a radical departure from current practice, do not amount to anything resembling Western multiparty democracy.

**Warning of Hard Times**

Mr. Gorbachev warned that hard times are ahead as the Kremlin pursues its reform drive, particularly for people who fail to understand new conditions created by moves toward greater democracy, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Speaking in Tallinn, the Estonian capital, Mr. Gorbachev said on Thursday that the ruling Politburo and government agreed with him that there was no alternative to the reforms.

"I believe deeply in what we have begun, I believe deeply," Mr. Gorbachev said.

"Realistically evaluating the situation," he said, "the most difficult time for us will be this year and the following two. We must understand this well."

**Church Services**

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## The Fall of a Hotel: One More Step in Beirut's Demise

By John Kifner  
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — The parrot by the bar imitated the whistle of incoming shells. Fat Tommy, the huge, surly cat, slept wedged between the Reuters and Associated Press news tickers in the lobby, and the telephones and telexes usually worked.

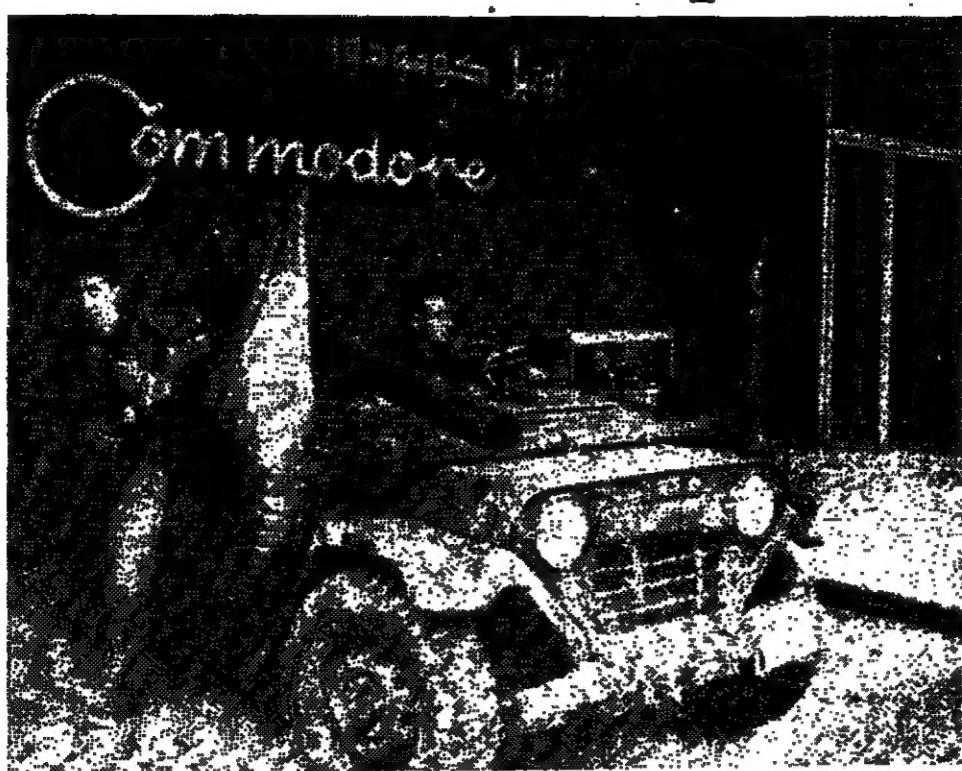
Through more than a decade of war and almost indescribable anarchy, the Commodore Hotel in West Beirut became a legendary institution in the Middle East, the headquarters of the foreign press corps, a haven from the violence just outside its plate glass doors.

"Sniper shot or car bomb side?" the room clerks would nervously ask nervous newcomers checking in.

The news from Beirut on Thursday was that the Commodore had fallen. On the fourth day of the most ferocious street fighting in recent memory — block-to-block warfare conducted with tanks and rockets — gunmen shot their way through the shabby, but once sacrosanct, hotel.

When they were done and Druze fighters had wrested the hotel from the Shiites in a seven-hour battle, according to reports from Beirut, pools of blood were splattered in the lobby, the last 13 employees had fled and the looters moved in to carry off the food, drink, plates, televisions, towels and sheets.

For the correspondents who served in that strangely seductive capital, where death and destruction have been a way of life for more than a decade, it was a sad



Victorious Druze fighters after capturing the Commodore Hotel.

piece of news: a confirmation that an era had ended. In the Commodore annex across the street, where several news organizations keep offices named by Lebanese employees, the AP telex came alive late Thursday afternoon with a message.

"Deepest condolences," wrote the agency's correspondent in New Delhi, Gerry LaBelle, who was pulled out of Beirut after his chief, Terry A. Anderson, was kidnapped by Shiite Moslem militants there two years ago. "Please pass on to Fuad, Mohammed, Youssef, et al."

The Commodore had fallen on hard times lately as life in Beirut disintegrated to the point where armed bands of thugs roamed the streets looking for foreigners to abduct and sell. The huge press corps has shrunk to two or three foreign journalists.

But for years, the ebb and flow of events in the Middle East could be measured by the number of foreign correspondents packed into the Commodore's circular bar each night.

Fuad Saleh, the manager, imprudent in his custom-made gray suit, was a master of guile, producing official Lebanese residents' permits faster and cheaper than the government or, in the middle of the 1982 Israeli siege and blockade, a truckload of bottled water. Mohammed and Youssef manned the bar, frequented not only by journalists but also by diplomats, scholars, United Nations troops, aid workers, spies, prostitutes and assassins.

From the Commodore, correspondents ventured forth into a world of ruined neighborhoods raided or defended by more than 40-odd armed political parties and private armies, dominated by Christians, Palestinians, Lebanese Shiites, local warlords, ideologues and opportunists — a world that was often rent by car bombs and street fighting. Shaken by what they had seen, they could drink chilled French champagne by the empty pool when they got back and watch the tracer bullets fly overhead.

One evening, after the U.S. Embassy had been blown up by the second time by a suicide truck bomber, the windows around the bar suddenly shook and dissolved as Shiite fundamentalists bombed nearby bars and bingo parlors. Thirty journalists dove to the floor in a heap.

"Oh," someone said. "It's going to be one of those kind of nights."

## Syria Says It Might Send Force to Stop Beirut Battle

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Syria said Friday that it might send troops into Beirut to restore a cease-fire it mediated between Shiite Moslem and leftist militiamen fighting for control of the Lebanese capital's Moslem sector.

A spokesman for Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria said Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon and the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Hussein Hussein, requested Syrian intervention to end the fighting. About 200 people have been killed and 400 wounded in six days of battles, according to the police.

A Beirut radio station controlled by the radical Shiite Moslem militia said a brigade of Syrian

troops was on its way to the capital's Moslem sector, Reuters reported from Beirut. Political sources said the troops numbered 4,000. Official confirmation was not available.

Fighting continued Friday between Amal militiamen and an alliance of the Druze Progressive Socialist Party and the Communist Party in West Beirut, despite the cease-fire that began Wednesday.

Mr. Khaddam also brought together at his office the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, and Nabih Berri, head of the dominant Shiite Amal movement.

It was their first meeting since fighting for control of West Beirut started Sunday.

The meeting included Assem

Kansou, leader of the Lebanese chapter of Syria's ruling Baath Party. Mr. Kansou said Syria has "prepared its troops to intervene in Beirut."

Syria sent about 500 soldiers to West Beirut in the summer to help the Lebanese Army restore security. But that plan failed to control the militiamen, who are pro-Syrian and are usually allied against the Christians in Lebanon's 12-year-old civil war.

The police said Syrian commandos, Lebanese soldiers and policemen manned 13 checkpoints in some of the embattled districts of West Beirut in an effort to disengage the combatants under the cease-fire agreement.

The fire department said in a statement that its vehicles were unable to leave their headquarters because of snipers.

Thousands of people remained trapped in basements in West Beirut for a sixth day. Women appealed in telephone calls to radio stations for a cease-fire, saying they were running out of food and water.

"I beg you to have mercy on the children who haven't seen sunlight for six days. We have been living in the dark and cold basements for a week," a mother told the Voice of the Nation.

**French Officer Killed**

A United Nations spokesman said a French bomb disposal officer serving with UN peacekeeping

forces in southern Lebanon was killed Friday while dismantling a roadside bomb, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

The spokesman said the bomb was planted on a road used both by the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, or UNIFIL, and by the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army. The bomb went off near the village of Sribina, northwest of Bint Jbeil.

"We have strong reasons to believe" the bomb was aimed at the South Lebanon Army, the spokesman said.

The officer was the 23d Frenchman to be killed and the 142d UNIFIL fatality since the force was established in 1978 after the first of three Israeli invasions of southern Lebanon.

## Begun Freed, Is Reunited With Family at Prison

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Josef Z. Begun, a Jewish dissident, was released on Friday from Chistopol prison, where he was reunited with his wife and son, relatives in Moscow said.

Yana Begun, the wife of Begun's son, Boris, said she received a call from the prison announcing the release. She said her husband and his parents planned to return to Moscow from Chistopol on Sunday.

She said she was told by her husband and mother-in-law, Inna, that Mr. Begun was in "fair health." She said she had no other details.

Soviet dissidents, including Mr. Begun's family, had demonstrated in Moscow for five days last week demanding his release and were manhandled by Soviet security agents.

The dissident's release was prematurely announced on Sunday by a Soviet official, leading to several days of confusion.

Mr. Begun, a 55-year-old Hebrew teacher, was sentenced in 1983 to seven years in prison for anti-Soviet activity. He was par-

doned on Tuesday by the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament.

Inna and Boris Begun went to Chistopol, 500 miles (800 kilometers) east of Moscow, after being told by the Interior Ministry that Mr. Begun would be released sometime on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Begun's family said other freed dissidents have told them that Mr. Begun was the last prisoner held in Chistopol for alleged anti-Soviet activity. At least 150 dissidents have been released in the past three weeks.

Another dissident, Dr. Anatoli Koryagin, 48, a psychiatrist who was jailed after saying the Soviet government had sent sane dissidents to mental hospitals, returned home Thursday after spending five years in a labor camp.

In Amsterdam, a Dutch pro-dissident lobbying group quoted Dr. Koryagin as saying on Friday that he will not emigrate from the Soviet Union until his imprisoned son is also freed.

His son Ivan is serving a three-year sentence in a labor camp, according to the Dutch group, the Bukovsky Foundation.



POPE MEETS AGCA'S MOTHER — Pope John Paul II met Muzyeyen Agca, mother of Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who tried to kill him in 1981. The pope termed the meeting Friday "very moving." She asked him to forgive her son. "I have already done so," he said.

## Soviet Magazine Details Cases of Police Brutality

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The police in a city in northern Russia tortured suspects by beating and suffocation to extract false confessions, a Soviet magazine reported this week.

The article, in the magazine Ogoniok, was the most graphic of recent reports of police brutality and courtroom injustice that appear to be part of a campaign for legal changes.

Ogoniok said that five officials in Petrozavodsk, in the Karelian Republic, had been dismissed. It said they included the republic's interior minister and a local police chief. A policeman was sentenced to three and a half years in prison, and another was given a suspended sentence.

A factory worker, according to the report, was kicked so severely that doctors had to remove his ruptured spleen. The man ultimately confessed to stealing two automobile tires, but, according to Ogoniok, the police insisted that he admit other thefts he had not committed.

A metalworker described how the police had repeatedly held a gas mask over his face until he lost consciousness. The article said a third man was beaten over the head with a four-pointed (12 kilogram) iron ball until his skull was cut open.

## New U.S. Warning on Pakistan Bomb

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Senior U.S. officials have begun expressing new concern that Pakistan is moving toward the development of a nuclear bomb, in spite of pledges that it has no such intentions.

A U.S. official said Thursday that the Reagan administration had become especially worried about Pakistan's actions as Congress moved to consider renewal of American aid. Previous assistance to Pakistan approved by Congress has been contingent on certification by the United States that Pakistan does not have a nuclear explosive device.

President Ronald Reagan last certified that this was the case in October.

An unusually tough speech on Monday by Deane R. Hinton, the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, was seen in both India and Pakistan as an especially strong warning that if Pakistan was perceived as moving toward a nuclear capability, Congress might reject the administration's request for assistance.

Mr. Hinton said that "developments in Pakistan's nuclear program" were "inconsistent with a purely peaceful program."

In the speech at the Pakistan Institute of Strategic Studies in Islamabad, Mr. Hinton added that "indications that Pakistan may be seeking a weapons capability generate tensions and uncertainty."

He did not give details of these "developments" or "indications," but U.S. officials are known to be

concerned about reports that Pakistan's program for enriching uranium may exceed nuclear power needs.

In addition, U.S. officials have cited news reports that Pakistan has tried to import sophisticated electronic switching equipment that could be used to make a bomb.

The centerpiece of the speech was Mr. Hinton's appeal for Pakistan to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. In response, Pakistan again rejected the proposal, reiterating that it could not sign the 1968 treaty unless India also agreed to do so.

India, which exploded a nuclear device in 1974, has refused, saying the treaty does not apply to the big nuclear weapons countries. Under the treaty, nations not possessing nuclear weapons pledge not to make or receive nuclear explosives.

India continues to maintain that although it exploded the nuclear device, it is not now making nuclear weapons. But Indian officials say they would have to reassess the situation if Pakistan clearly had developed a bomb.

Mr. Hinton and other U.S. ambassadors in southern Asia are to meet with top State Department officials in Washington next week to discuss regional topics, including nuclear proliferation. In addition, Congress begins hearings next week on a new six-year \$4.02 billion economic and military aid package for Pakistan.

The United States is concerned about nuclear tensions between India and Pakistan, especially because of reports that India was prepared to bomb Pakistan's nuclear research plant near Islamabad.

Tensions about such reports diminished in December 1985, when Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan exchanged pledges that neither country would attack the other's nuclear facilities.

## Harare to End Whites' Seats In Assembly

Reuters

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe will enact legislation this year to abolish 20 parliamentary seats reserved for the country's white minority. Information Minister Nathan Shamuyewira said in remarks published Friday.

The legislation, he said, would exclude a party led by former Prime Minister Ian Smith, the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, from participating in political affairs. The Herald newspaper reported.

Under Zimbabwe's British-drafted constitution, the government is required to reserve the 20 seats for whites until 1987.

Abolishing the reserved seats requires 70 votes in the 100-member legislature. Fifteen of the seats are held by Mr. Smith's party.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government is virtually assured of the necessary votes.

His party, the Zimbabwe African National Union, holds 63 parliamentary seats and its ally, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, has 15.

Mr. Shamuyewira also referred to remarks on Feb. 10 by Mr. Smith in Johannesburg, in which he urged South Africans to unite and thwart economic sanctions against their country.

Mr. Smith's "activities and advice" to South Africa, the official said, "is the height of disloyalty and disrespect for the government and people of Zimbabwe."

"I want to put it quite clearly that the new political order in Zimbabwe has no place for the views of Ian Smith," he said.

Last year, after Mr. Smith told an interviewer that black Zimbabweans were illiterate and should not be allowed to vote, he was censured by the legislature.

He apologized after several officials of the governing party called for his detention or execution.

The government has blamed Mr. Smith, who led Rhodesia for 14 years, for killing more than 20,000 blacks during the guerrilla war that led to independence from Britain in 1980 and nationhood for Zimbabwe.

## Homosexuals in Dutch Military Permitted to Form Group

Reuters

THE HAGUE — Homosexuals are setting up their own organization in the Dutch armed forces with Defense Ministry approval.

Two majors, an infantry captain and a noncommissioned officer are organizing a group called Homosexuality and the Armed Forces to promote the interests of male and female homosexuals in the military.

Since 1974, as part of a drive to

ensure that the 71,400 members of the armed forces reflect civilian society, the Dutch military has not rejected conscripts on the grounds of homosexuality. The main Dutch homosexual organization estimates there are half a million to a million homosexuals in a population of 14.5 million people.

The effort to set up the group was reported by the military newspaper, De Militaire. The newspaper carried an article about the

group, printed a photograph of the two majors and gave the names and addresses of the main organizers. The group will be set up as a foundation, which means it will be registered and recognized by law.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said there would be "no problem" agreeing to the organization's request that information about homosexuals be placed in the official brochures given to new conscripts.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Chinese Journal Editor Is Suspended

BEIJING (Reuters) — The editor-in-chief of a popular Chinese literary journal has been suspended for publishing a novel that insulted Tibetan people, the news agency Xinhua said Friday.

It said Liu Xunwu, editor in chief of People's Literature and a well-known author, had also been told to make a self-criticism for publishing the novel in the first two issues of the magazine this year. The novel "uses sensational language to distort the social customs and image of the Tibetan people and only serves to reveal the author's despicable carnal desires and indulgence in money-seeking," it said.

The magazine's editorial board has been ordered to make a public self-criticism, the agency said. The novel is a product of "bourgeois liberalism" and other unhealthy tendencies, it added. "Bourgeois liberalism" is a phrase used to attack Western political ideas, which are blamed for causing nationwide student protest in December.

### Chad Reports Downing Libyan Jet

NDJAMENA, Chad (Reuters) — Government forces shot down a Libyan Air Force fighter jet, a Soviet-made MiG, over the northeastern oasis of Zouar on Thursday, a Chadian military statement said Friday.

Government forces also said they had killed 81 Libyan soldiers this week in encounters in the Zouar region, about 625 miles (1,000 kilometers) north of Ndjamena, the Chadian capital.

France will send 200 troops to Chad to reinforce its contingent of 2,400 soldiers there, defense sources in Paris said Friday.

### Shamir Assails Role for Soviet in Talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel said he would oppose a Soviet role in Middle East peace talks, even if Moscow resumed diplomatic relations with Israel. The two nations broke relations in 1967.

"Their aim is not to bring peace here," Mr. Shamir said Thursday in an interview and in a speech to the National Press Club. He said the Soviet Union would put Israel in an "untenable position" of having to face extreme Arab demands.

President Ronald Reagan and top U.S. officials told the Israeli leader during his meetings with them on Tuesday and Wednesday that an international peace conference, with Soviet participation, could stimulate direct Arab-Israeli talks. Egypt and Jordan strongly support such a proposal.

### Iran Says Attack Could Cause Fallout

VIENNA (Reuters) — Iran said Friday that it had moved thousands of material to a nuclear power plant under construction at Bushehr, and warned there was a danger of fallout if the plant were attacked by Iraq.

Alli Asghar Soliman, Iran's representative at the International Atomic Energy Agency, said that the transfer took place this week. He called on the agency to condemn any threats to attack the plant. But Baghdad's representative, Rahim Al-Khalid, said Iraq had never threatened to attack the plant, which is 40 miles (about 64 kilometers) from the Iraq-Iran border.

Meanwhile, Iran and Iraq put into effect their decisions to remain firm in air attacks on each other's cities and towns. But diplomats in Baghdad said they doubted the move would bring about an end to the ground war.

### Reagan Aide, at 10, Was in Nazi Group

WASHINGTON (AP) — John O. Koehler, appointed Thursday as the White House communications director, has acknowledged that he once was a member of a Nazi youth group in Germany. But he said it was when he was too young to think for himself.

"Yes, I was a member of the boy scouts run by the Nazi Party when I was 10 years old," Mr. Koehler, 56, said Thursday night in response to news reports about his past. "It would be noteworthy if I was 35 years old and was a member of the SS or the Nazi Party. If this is noteworthy what I did at age 10, then it was also noteworthy that I was married to a Jewish woman."

The White House announced Friday that it stood by the appointment. Mr. Koehler is to succeed Patrick J. Buchanan, who has resigned effective March 1.

### Papua Envoy Leaves U.S. After Crash

WASHINGTON (AP) — Papua New Guinea has recalled its ambassador to the United States following his involvement in an automobile accident in which a man was critically injured, the State Department said Friday.

"He will be leaving as soon as travel arrangements can be finalized," said Phyllis Oakley, a department spokeswoman. Mrs. Oakley called the behavior of the ambassador, Kiatro-O. Abisino, and his government "entirely inappropriate."

Steve Hagan, 26, an employee of ABC Radio, was critically injured on Feb. 13 when an embassy car driven by Mr. Abisino, 32, struck four vehicles. State Department officials, who said Mr. Abisino had been under the influence of alcohol, revoked his driver's permit.

### Pretoria Warns Transkei Over Raid

JOHANNESBURG (UPI) — Foreign Minister R.F. Botha has warned Transkei against using South African territory to launch attacks against its neighboring black independent homeland Ciskei.

The official residence of Ciskei's president-for-life, Dr. Lennox L. Sebe, was attacked Thursday and Ciskei officials accused former Rhodesian fighters employed by Transkei of carrying out the attack. Transkei has denied any involvement.

One of the raiders was shot and killed before the attackers fled on foot, abandoning weapons and weapons. The Ciskei government spokesman, Headman Somkhai, said. He said that Dr. Sebe was not injured. Transkei is separated from Ciskei by about 10 miles (16 kilometers) of South African territory.

### For the Record

An American convicted by an East Berlin court Thursday for a protest on the Berlin Wall was expelled, a U.S. spokesman said Friday. John Runnings, 69, of Seattle was put on a flight to the United States. (AP)

Iran wants Chancellor Helmut Kohl to apologize to the Iranian government for a West German television satire that depicted Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini being showered with women's underwear. Tehran's ambassador to Bonn said on Friday. (AP)

## Scientists Urge Congress Not to Delay Mars Probe

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two leading proponents of exploration of Mars have urged congressional committees to reject National Aeronautics and Space Administration plans to delay an unmanned mission to the planet.

Carl Sagan, an astronomer from Cornell University, and Bruce Murray, former director of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, said Thursday that the probe, Mars Observer, should not be launched in 1992, as recently proposed, but on its originally planned date, Aug. 13, 1990.

Mr. Sagan and Mr. Murray, in a press conference preceding the congressional hearing, said that delaying the mission to Mars would indicate that the country's planetary exploration program had become disorganized. This disorganization, they said, is due in part to the emphasis put on the space shuttle since the explosion of Challenger last year.

"The American space program is in real disarray," Mr. Sagan said. The two witnesses testified before the Congressional Space Caucus and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

Mr. Murray said that Congress had approved financing for the 1990 launching. But he noted that James C. Fletcher, NASA's administrator, proposed in January to delay the Mars mission because more

space probes needed to be launched than the crippled shuttle program could provide.

Mr. Sagan and Mr. Murray presented some of the 20,000 letters opposing the delay, which they said had been collected by the Planetary Society, a group interested in space exploration. Some congress



## Researchers Report Clue to Alzheimer's

By Philip J. Hilt  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Medical researchers have reported several critical findings about Alzheimer's disease that experts believe could help lead to the discovery of its cause.

In scientific articles published this week, different groups of researchers said they have found the location of a gene that causes one form of the disease.

Alzheimer's affects about 2.5 million older Americans and is characterized by degeneration and shrinkage of brain tissue. The symptoms are progressive memory loss, bizarre behavior, confusion, incontinence, and even violence.

The researchers also reported that they have isolated a genetic substance that causes some of the brain damage that is characteristic of Alzheimer's.

The findings are considered among the most important in the recent history of Alzheimer's research because they significantly narrow the huge genetic field in which scientists have been searching for a trigger of the disease.

Experts stressed, however, that it could take some time, possibly years, to find the cause of Alzheimer's.

In addition, the studies could some day lead to a method to help identify individuals who are likely to get the disease.

The papers were published Thursday in the U.S. journal *Science* and Wednesday in the British publication *Nature*. A shorter letter on the subject appeared last week in *Lancet*, a British medical journal.

The reports were produced by more than three dozen researchers at several institutions including the Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard University Medical School, Johns Hopkins University, The National Cancer Institute, The National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, the Children's Hospital of Boston, and the Institute of Genetics in Cologne, West Germany.

The information provides the "first real, direct route to the cause of the disease," said Dr. James F. Gusella of the Massachusetts General Hospital and an author of two of the papers.

Scientists have been aware for some time that 10 to 70 percent of Alzheimer's cases are probably inherited. Thus, they have been searching for the genetic abnormality that victims share.

The new studies found that the abnormality has now been located

on the portion of human genetic material called chromosome 21.

Previous studies have also shown that one of the identifying signatures of the disease is a defective protein called amyloid. Amyloids are like clumps of debris. When they form, the damage they cause to brain cells is characteristic of Alzheimer's.

In another finding reported Thursday, researchers said they isolated the gene that directs the manufacture of the suspect protein. Finding the amyloid gene will allow researchers to study how the amyloid forms, and to determine if it is the major cause of Alzheimer's or just one of its major effects.

The Alzheimer's gene and the amyloid gene are located in roughly the same region of chromosome 21, the researchers have found. This location suggests that it is possible that the amyloid itself may be the cause of the disease, though this is far from certain.

Amyloids have been found present in victims of Down's syndrome, which causes mental retardation and has symptoms similar to those of Alzheimer's. Previous research has also shown that the gene causing Down's syndrome is also a defect of chromosome 21.

If it is true that the production of amyloids is the cause of Alzheimer's, "we will know it within a year," Dr. Gusella said.

If it is not, the findings reported Thursday will still make it considerably easier to find the gene causing Alzheimer's because the location of it has been narrowed to a length of ten million letters in the human genetic code. The whole set of human genetic codes is about three billion letters long.

The findings were based on analyses of genetic material from four large families in Canada, Italy, West Germany and the United States in which Alzheimer's had been passed down to at least 145 members over as many as eight generations.

Using a variety of so-called DNA probes, the researchers looked primarily at the 21st chromosome because of the similarity in symptoms of Alzheimer's and late Down's syndrome.

The researchers analyzed the frequency that abnormalities occurred on this chromosome and two, known as "markers," were found consistently near the middle of the 21st chromosome in those who had the disease.

The markers followed the hereditary pattern of the disease, showing that children of an affected parent had about a 50 percent chance of inheriting the disease.



Admiral James A. Lyons  
...On your feet

### Navy's About-Face: All Hands Must Jog

The U.S. Navy has reversed an order by its Pacific fleet commander, Admiral James A. Lyons Jr., which exempted personnel 45 and older from jogging one and a half miles (about 2.5 kilometers) in 16½ minutes as part of a fitness test. The admiral acted after his submarine-force commander, Rear Admiral Jack N. Darby, 50, died Jan. 19 following a run.

But Admiral Carlisle A.H. Trost, chief of naval operations, countermanded the order. A spokesman termed Admiral Lyons's directive "an administrative error, albeit with good intentions."

### The Change Wrought by Toll-Free Calls

Toll-free, long-distance telephone calls have revolutionized telecommunications, marketing, information services and personal dialing habits undreamed of when they were inaugurated 20 years ago. The New York Times reports.

The 800 prefix can summon up travel reservations, financial services, consumer goods and army recruiting information.

Four billion toll-free calls, worth \$4 billion in revenues to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., were answered last year by far-flung operators at 400,000 numbers in the United States and 15 other countries. This accounted for one out of every five long-distance calls and

## AMERICAN TOPICS

one-eighth of long-distance revenues, an A.T. & T. spokesman says.

Customers like phoning over great distances at no charge. "Here I am in Hudson, New York, talking to people all over the country at no cost," said Dora Jackowitz. "I always ask where they are, because I love the accents."

Eighty percent of the Spiegel company's consumer mail-order catalogue sales come over the 800 line. Holiday Inn received 19 million 800-line calls last year, accounting for \$1 billion in hotel reservations.

### Short Takes

Alcohol purchases among 16- to 20-year-olds declined by half in the first year after the drinking age in New York state was raised to 21, according to a study released by the state division on alcoholism. A spokesman, saying the trend nationwide is similar, attributed the decline to the change in the law.

More than half of all Americans in a poll believe people are less honest now than 10 years ago, according to the survey by U.S. News & World Report magazine and Cable News Network. Fifty-four percent said people are less honest. 5 percent said they are more honest. 37 percent

saw no change and 4 percent didn't know. Nearly three-fourths, the highest proportion since the Watergate scandal of 1973, said they were dissatisfied with present standards of honesty and behavior.

### Ex-Muscovite Takes a Wipe at N.Y. Books

With a \$1 million grant from Philip Morris Inc., the New York Public Library will clean 3.5 million books, some of them heavy with 75 years of grime, dust balls and mold. They cover 88 miles of shelves. The New York Times reports that the library has enlisted, not squads of technicians in matching jumpsuits with oxygen tanks on their backs, but a team of cleaning women headed by Nona Rinck, a Soviet émigré, using masks, ammonia, paper towels and hand vacuums.

Mrs. Rinck, who is about 50, figures the job will take about five years. She is hiring an unspecified number of sister émigrés to help. She herself was a librarian in Moscow, where the books are "not so dusty," but "the only books available are the ones officials want you to read." She had a good job and apartment there. So why, 10 years ago, did she leave?

"It's hard to explain," she said. "It is why zoo animals that are safe and well fed and well cared for walk out when the cage door is left open."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

## Singlaub Is Said to Form Philippine Anti-Communist Network

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Intelligence and other sources here say that John K. Singlaub, the retired U.S. major general with close links to the Reagan administration and counterinsurgency experience in Central America and Vietnam, has set up a network in the Philippines to aid a nationwide anti-Communist movement.

General Singlaub has denied the published reports and the U.S. Embassy in Manila has said that the general has no official authorization for such activities from Washington.

General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, denied reports published in the United States that General Singlaub had recruited agents in the Philippines or had connections with the Philippine military.

The government of President Corason C. Aquino has put the American general under surveillance when he is in the country but has said it has no evidence he had broken any laws.

General Singlaub, 64, through the U.S. chapter of the World Anti-Communist League and associated private bodies, played a key role in funding the guerrillas fighting the Sandinist government of Nicaragua after Congress banned U.S. military aid to the rebels in 1984.

His activities in the Philippines are being investigated by Mrs. Aquino's government. Defense Secretary Rafael M. Ilo said Wednesday that General Singlaub was under military surveillance during his visits.

### Aquino Chooses Her Candidates for Senate

Reuters

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino presented her slate of Senate candidates on Friday for the congressional elections set for May 11. A 24-member Senate and a 240-member lower House of Representatives will be elected in May.

The list includes seven cabinet ministers, a woman diplomat, two former university presidents, two Muslim leaders, and several human rights lawyers. Ten have never run for election to any post.

Political analysts said the Senate candidacies cleared the way for Mrs. Aquino to carry out major

cabinet changes. The election law requires candidates to give up their government positions.

Mrs. Aquino drafted Teofisto Guingona, her chief negotiator in the unsuccessful peace talks with Communist rebels, and her brother-in-law, Agapio Aquino, who is negotiating a separate peace with Muslim separatists.

Two of the cabinet ministers she selected, Jovito Salonga, the commissioner of good government, and Aquilino Pimentel, the national affairs secretary, have been mentioned as possible presidential candidates.

General Ilo said that so far the military had no proof that General Singlaub had broken any law.

On Tuesday, General Fidel V. Ramos, chief of staff of the armed forces, denied a U.S. newspaper report that General Singlaub had recruited several dozen Americans, Asians and others who served with the U.S. Special Forces in Vietnam to provide counterinsurgency training to the Philippine armed forces. So did General Singlaub.

Describing the report as "a lot of baloney," General Ramos said that General Singlaub had no connection with the Philippine military and "will have nothing to do with us in the future."

But some members of the Aquino government have said they suspect that his activities are being carried out with the knowledge and approval of influential figures in the Reagan administration.

Some U.S. officials are concerned that General Singlaub's

presence in the Philippines will fan leftist allegations of U.S. intervention and damage U.S.-Philippine relations. One said he had to assume that General Singlaub was "mucking around with anti-Communist stuff."

Intelligence sources in Manila who have been in contact with the general on his visits to the Philippines in recent years say that his business dealings have been developed to provide funds and cover for his organization to give assistance to local civil, religious, political and other groups that say they want to combat communism.

One of General Singlaub's high-level official contacts is Luis Villareal, a retired brigadier general who directs the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency.

Mr. Villareal is president of the Philippine Anti-Communist League. General Singlaub is head of the U.S. Council for World Freedom, an organization based in

Phoenix, Arizona. The league and the council are affiliates of the World Anti-Communist League, which has provided aid to rebel forces trying to overthrow leftist governments in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Cambodia and Nicaragua.

General Singlaub is a former chairman of the world league and currently a member of its board of directors. In an interview published Thursday in *The Manila Chronicle*, Mr. Villareal said General Singlaub's operations in the Philippines were secret. He said the general was acting as "chief of staff" for Nippon Star, a company registered in Hong Kong.

Government and military sources said the company was using divers, including former U.S. Navy commandos, to try to find gold and other treasure said to have been dumped in coral reefs of the Philippines by retreating Japanese

troops at the end of World War II. A presidential aide said he believed that General Singlaub had been given a permit to hunt for the treasure by the government of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos before its downfall a year ago.

A senior Philippine government official, who asked not to be identified, said that the U.S. ambassador, Stephen W. Bosworth, acting on White House orders, accompanied General Singlaub to a meeting last autumn with Finance Secretary Jaime V. Ongpin. The source said that General Singlaub was seeking a government permit to search for the Japanese treasure. He also wanted security protection or approval to employ private guards.

In an interview on Wednesday, Eva Estrada Kalaw, vice chairman of the Philippine Anti-Communist League, said that General Singlaub "must be organizing an anti-Communist movement here but is keeping it very quiet so the Communists cannot penetrate the structure." She added, "Everybody knows the treasure hunt is a cover."

General Singlaub confirmed in a telephone interview Friday that he is searching for the treasure in the Philippines in what he described as an effort to help the local economy. But he denied that he is involved with mercenaries or counterinsurgency preparations or that he is trying to subvert the government in any way. The New York Times reported.

A presidential aide said General Singlaub had met Teodoro L. Locsin Jr., a close adviser to Mrs. Aquino, five times since the downfall of Mr. Marcos and spoken to

him by telephone to request permission to hunt the Japanese treasure.

The aide said military intelligence had been asked to investigate reports that General Singlaub had been in contact with supporters of Mr. Marcos and other rightist military and political elements who contend that the Aquino administration has been infiltrated by Communists and their sympathizers.

In U.S. press interviews, General Singlaub has said he regularly informed the White House and the Central Intelligence Agency of his efforts to provide military equipment and humanitarian aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

### DIAMONDS

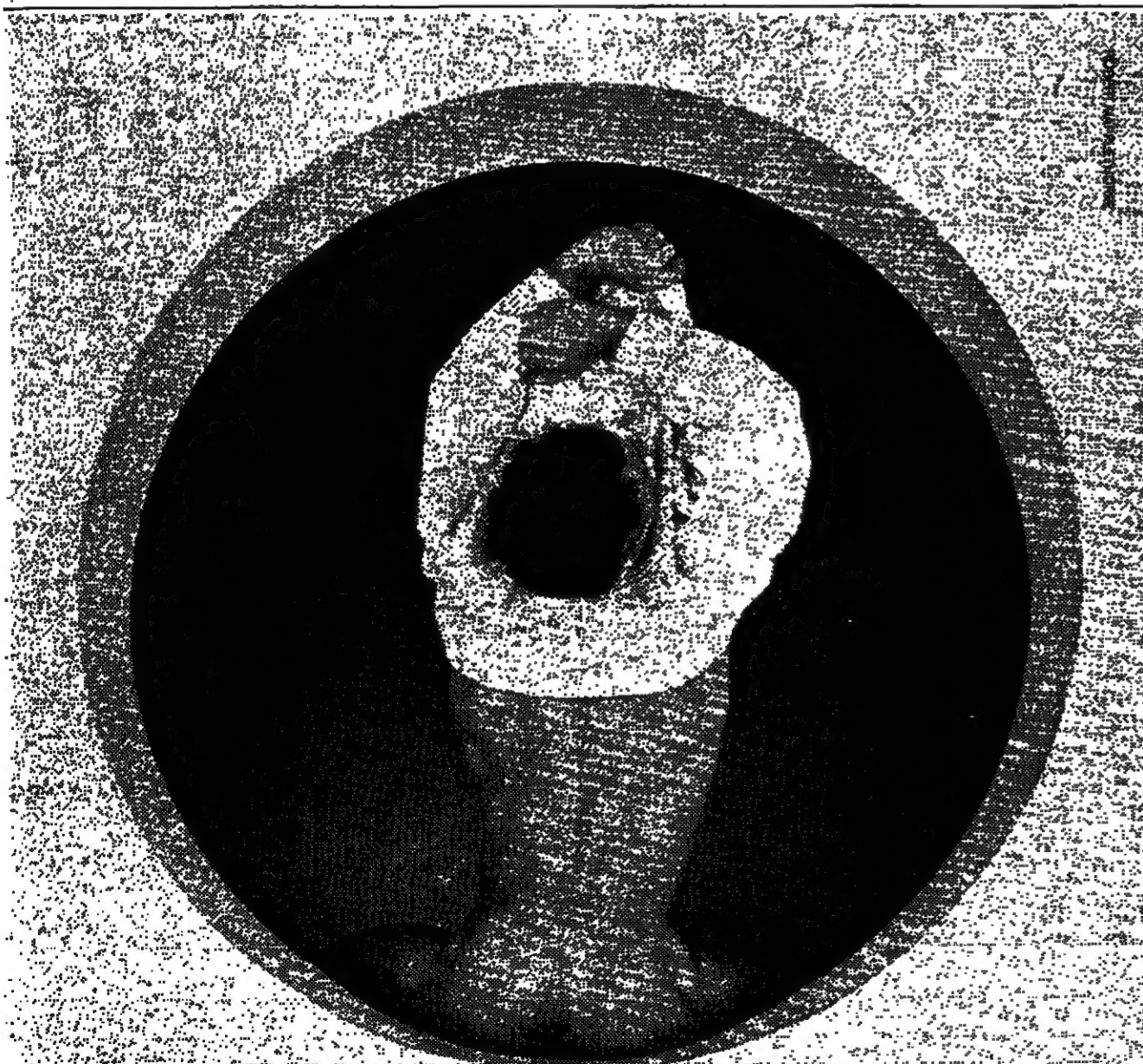


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## U.S. Is Set To Cast Veto On Sanctions For Pretoria

**The Associated Press**  
**UNITED NATIONS, New York** — Washington will oppose mandatory sanctions against South Africa because they will limit policy makers if the situation in South Africa improves, according to Vernon A. Walters, the U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations.

"As of now it looks as if we will vote against obligatory sanctions," Mr. Walters said Thursday in reference to a vote on a proposal for mandatory sanctions before the UN Security Council. The vote was scheduled by the end of the week.

France and Britain, two other permanent members of the 15-nation council, also expressed opposition to the resolution, but did not say whether they would vote no or abstain. A U.S. veto alone would kill the proposal.

Representatives of at least 20 countries voiced support of the resolution in the Security Council debate.

Mr. Walters said the United States opposed the UN resolution on principle, even though the proposed sanctions are similar to those passed by Congress last year to protest South Africa's policy of apartheid, or forced racial segregation.

"You establish sanctions and there is some improvement," Mr. Walters said. "One person can veto the lifting of those sanctions. You're tying your hands for the future and that's part of our trouble with it."

But Peter Zuma, Zambia's UN representative and president of the Security Council for February, said the resolution should be voted on despite the likelihood of a U.S. veto.

"We want to align ourselves with the American people," Mr. Zuma said. "We don't care what the administration thinks."

Congress approved the U.S. sanctions against South Africa last fall over President Ronald Reagan's veto. It banned the import of some South African products, suspended landing rights for South African aircraft and barred new investment by U.S. companies and banks in South Africa and the sale of computers and nuclear technology to that nation.

The UN resolution, sponsored by Argentina, Congo, Ghana, the United Arab Emirates and Zambia, contained the same sanctions.

The United States and Britain have vetoed past sanction resolutions in the UN that went beyond the council's 1977 arms embargo against South Africa.

South Africa's system of apartheid establishes a racially segregated society in which the black majority has no vote in national affairs.

**Pretoria Bans ANC Aide**  
*William Claiborne of the Washington Post reported from Johannesburg.*

South Africa's minister of law and order, Adrian Vlok, imposed a ban Friday on quoting the African National Congress's publicity secretary, Tom Sebban.

Mr. Sebban, who is in exile at the congress's headquarters in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, is one of the few officials of the outlawed guerrilla organization who had not come under official banning orders by the South African government.

Mr. Vlok's order, issued under the 1982 Internal Security Act, means that the ANC's official spokesman may not be quoted directly or indirectly in the South African press.

The order comes as the ANC is placing greater emphasis on attracting the support of South Africa's liberal whites and the nations of the West. The group's top leaders, including the president, Oliver Tambo, have met with senior officials of the United States and of Britain.

The ban coincides with an effort by the government in Pretoria to prevent the ANC from having indirect access to South African whites.



Georges Ibrahim Abdallah during his 1986 trial in Lyon.

## TRIAL: France on the Defensive

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
 flight via Vienna to Cyprus and an overnight boat to northern Lebanon, where he was seen the next day.

But many analysts point to unconfirmed reports of French negotiations with Lebanese and Syrian go-betweens to explain the cessation of the bombings.

In December, according to a recent report in the weekly magazine *Le Point*, a French envoy in the Middle East was warned that terrorist action would recommence if France did not open Mr. Abdallah's trial by March 1. Shortly after the report appeared, the Feb. 23 trial date was announced.

The sources said a magistrate, Alain Marsaud, who visited Cyprus in October to establish whether the brothers could have used the island as a transit point between Lebanon and France, found that they had traveled back and forth in June and July.

One security source said he believed the family had organized the bombing campaign last summer but that others had carried it out. "It didn't make sense for them to be here," the source said. "But they set it up. It is almost certain that there is still a network here."

## TRADE: U.S., EC to Act Jointly

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
 guay, was called to set up a new round of GATT talks.

[Mr. Blair said the EC was drawing up a list of possible actions against Japan, which would be presented to the United States for consideration. Reuters reported from Washington.]

[He did not detail what sort of action might be taken.]

[Mr. Blair also said he believed that the United States had come to view its agreement with Japan on trade in semiconductor as inadequate.]

[Under the pact, reached last July, the United States agreed not to impose duties on Japanese semiconductors if Tokyo stopped selling them in the United States and third countries at prices below production cost, a practice known as "dumping." The EC Commission has asked GATT to consider whether the U.S.-Japanese agreement complies with its rules on free trade.]

Mr. Blair pressed the Japanese issue in his two days of talks with administration officials and congressional trade specialists, attacking Japan for what he called its refusal to practice reciprocity, "the basis of free trade."

"The Japanese have the Nobel Prize for obstacles of all kinds in trade," he said.

Among the U.S. officials Mr. Blair met were the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, the deputy Treasury secretary, Richard Darman, and Senator Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, who is

chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. Blair, who left Washington Friday night, acknowledged that his visit came at a difficult time in U.S.-French trade relations, with the two countries trading heads over the Airbus consortium and European subsidies for overseas sales of farm products.

On the agriculture issue, he said the United States and Europe are "progressing toward wisdom... at a turtle's speed." A longstanding grain dispute came close to turning into a trans-Atlantic trade war last month.

Mr. Blair said that the EC's Common Agricultural Policy, which provides large subsidies for European farmers, "is less the target than it used to be."

He said the focus had shifted to the "real issues" of global surpluses and rock-bottom world prices for farm commodities.

U.S. officials, however, said they still want to end Europe's export subsidies, which they argue distort world farm prices and take markets away from more efficient U.S. producers.

The Reagan administration has been the dismantling of subsidies on farm exports its top priority in the new GATT trade round.

On the Airbus issue, Mr. Blair accused the United States of trying to maintain a world monopoly by two American companies, McDonnell Douglas Corp. and the Boeing Co., by threatening trade retaliation against the Airbus consortium.

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## LIBYA: State Department Is Said to Have Thwarted '85 Plan to Topple Gadhafi

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
 redraw the map of North Africa," according to sources who have read the document.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, denied on Friday that Mr. Gates had helped draw up plans for an attack on Libya.

The director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, according to sources, ordered a detailed study of military targets in Libya that would be subject to U.S. attack.

A plan drawn up by the National Security Council staff at this point called for Egypt to attack Libya, capture half its territory with U.S. air support and then use this position to force Colonel Gadhafi from power, several sources said. It had been devised by the national security adviser at that time, Robert C. McFarlane, his deputy, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter and the third-ranking security council official, Donald R. Fortier.

The State Department was not opposed in principle to cooperating with Egypt against Libya; the United States had been doing so for years. However, a joint invasion of Libya was considered by the State Department — and by its allies among the civilian and uniformed leadership of the Pentagon — to be ill-considered in the unlikely event that President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt should agree to pursue it.

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White House. He was asked to rewrite them into something that could be acceptable to Egypt and useful to the United States.

Instead of a joint military action against Libya, the paper drafted by the State Department proposed U.S.-Egyptian military "contingency planning" on an accelerated basis in case of a clash with Libya, closer U.S.-Egyptian cooperation against Libyan activities in Sudan and Chad and other "reactive and defensive scenarios," according to a source familiar with it.

Mr. Velocites also recommended that a way be found to block a proposed mission to Cairo by Admiral Poindexter to discuss war plans with Mr. Mubarak, on the grounds that such a high-level messenger would give unwarranted and unwelcome emphasis to the message.

Despite the opposition from the State Department, Mr. Reagan approved a mission to Cairo by Admiral Poindexter and Mr. Fortier, which took place in September 1985. But the State Department believed that Admiral Poindexter was authorized to tell Mr. Mubarak and his defense minister, Field Marshal Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala, so that the admiral's "talking points" were much closer to the State Department paper than to the original plan for joint military action.

Admiral Poindexter reportedly began the meeting with Mr. Mubarak by emphasizing that he had been sent by Mr. Reagan and was speaking for him. He then launched into a discussion of the military situation, according to a report on the meeting, including a reiteration of a pledge from Mr. Reagan of U.S. backing in case Egypt attacked Libya.

Such a pledge to Egypt was extracted by President Anwar Sadat from President Gerald R. Ford in the early 1970s, withdrawn by President Jimmy Carter in 1977 due to concern about such an open-ended U.S. commitment, and reinstated by Mr. Reagan in late 1981.

There is controversy within the government about whether, or to what extent, Admiral Poindexter hoped to persuade Mr. Mubarak to consider joint military action against Libya, despite the watering down of Admiral Poindexter's formal instructions. Before Admiral Poindexter could complete his talking points, according to a U.S. report on the meeting, the Egyptian president interrupted him.

"Look, admiral," Mr. Mubarak said, "when we decide to attack Libya it will be our decision and on our timetable."

Despite Mr. Mubarak's caution,

the officials said the order on terrorism was different from the directive by Mr. Reagan in January 1986 that authorized the secret shipment of U.S. weapons to Iran without notifying Congress.

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# QATAR

TO MARK THE 15th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACCESSION OF  
THE EMIR HH SHEIKH KHALIFA BIN HAMAD AL-THANI

In the past 15 years Qatar has made a successful transition from a desert sheikhdom to a modern Islamic Arab country.

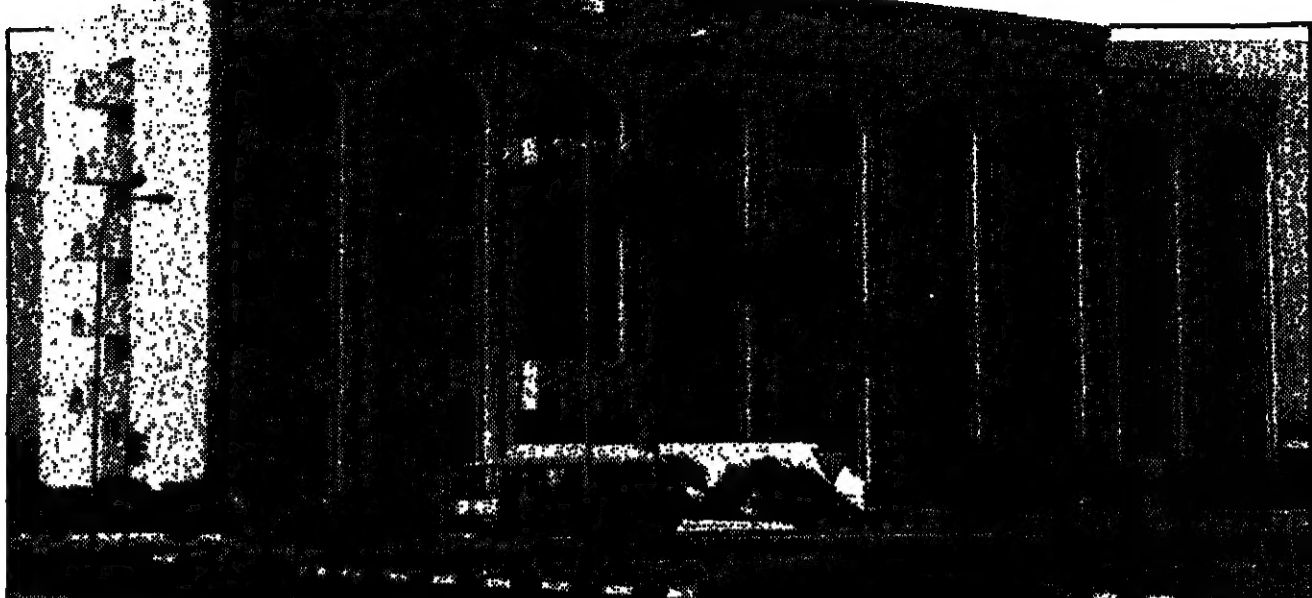
On February 22, 1972 Sheikh Khalifa Bin-Hamad al-Thani became Amir, joining a generation of modernizers in the Gulf states which were to come together in 1981 as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Indeed, Sheikh Khalifa, who from the time of his accession called for closer integration between the Arab Gulf states, can rightly be regarded as the architect of the Gulf common market, now formalized as the GCC, with its headquarters in Riyadh, comprising Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Oman and Bahrain.

It was perhaps appropriate that Qatar, which now has a population of around 300,000, should wish to be part of a wider community. Proven oil reserves are less than one percent of OPEC's total and even at the peak of oil output in the 1970s, export volume was less than 500,000 barrels a day (b/d). Yet Qatar's development has been characterized by its sound management and stringent budgetary controls, which owe much to the personality of the Amir and his closest advisers. Qatar's external debt is less than U.S. \$700 million and foreign assets, accumulated during the years when Qatar was one of four OPEC surplus states, are estimated at

more than \$12 billion. They provide a cushion against the continuing regional recession.

The way in which Qatar has evolved in the past 15 years reflects Sheikh Khalifa's sober outlook. Says the expatriate general manager of one of the country's banks: "Irrespective of the boom in oil prices, the Amir has maintained steadfastly that gradual and continuous development is much better than abrupt spurts forward which are inevitably followed by sharp recession." The Amir is a meticulous worker who spends long hours engaged in the actual business of administration, while honoring the traditions of the majlis (assembly room), to keep in touch with his subjects, many of whom are kinsmen, since the al-Thani family is numerous and broadly represented across society in government, the forces and the private sector.

In developing Qatar, priority was naturally given to the building of a modern infrastructure — ports, airports, power stations, roads, schools and hospitals — but the productive side of the economy was not neglected. Qatar was the first Gulf state to complete a diversified industrial zone, having steel, fertilizers, petrochemicals, gas processing and a refinery. Exports from Umm Said, 30 miles south of the capital Doha, have helped to provide non-oil revenue,



Qatar's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

while making use of associated gas, produced when oil is extracted from the ground.

Qataris take great pride in their country, which has successfully resisted attempts to subdue its identity by conquest or annexation. This awareness of their history gives Qataris a sympathy with other peoples suffering from oppression and conquest — notably the Palestinians. Indeed, visitors soon realize that this is not a state gripped by self-doubt. Qatar adheres to a conservative interpretation of Islam (Wahhabism) and it is on Islam that the relationship between ruler and people is based. Tribal loyalties and customs are still strong but the democratic tradition is

also expressed through free speech and the regular access to the ruler is afforded by the majlis. Islam has also served to give Qatar religious homogeneity. This has provided a sound cement for society at a time of growing religious extremism elsewhere in the Middle East.

In common with other Gulf states, Qatar experienced an acute drop in revenue from oil during the first half of 1986. As a result of market uncertainties about the price of oil, government did not publish a budget for the 1986/87 financial year, which began in April 1986. Ministries, however, were instructed not to exceed the previous year's budget, which called for total spending of \$4.6 billion. A

1987/88 budget is expected shortly. The only major area of capital spending in 1986/87 was defense, where projects went ahead for military barracks and some hardware purchases. With the improving atmosphere for oil prices, following the OPEC accords of 1986, the chances are good that new projects will emerge, or suspended schemes will be revived. Since secondary industries are dependent on new supplies of gas for feedstock, there is every likelihood that the plans to develop the North Field unassociated gas reserves will go ahead.

Examples of project suspensions in 1986 were the \$37.8 million Ministry of Education building, the \$24.7 million transmitter station and the passport and immigration department headquarters. There is no shortage of projects on the drawing boards, especially in the leisure field, and a number of delayed jobs have social priority, such as the mosque and the women's science faculty building at the university. Many more projects will in the future go to local companies, which are seen as having gained greater expertise and having learned many lessons from the intensive infrastructure building program of the 1970s.

The budget announcement, in late February or March, will give contractors a definite indication of what to expect in coming months. The early signs point to continued restraint but work connected with the military and the North Field gas de-

velopment will get priority.

In the private sector, a number of industries based on locally available raw materials are now feasible in Qatar, according to studies carried out by the government's Industrial Development Technical Center. The deputy director general Sheikh Abdulrahman Bin-Jabor al-Thani says one such industry is a brickmaking plant. The IDTC has even defined specifications for the local raw materials which could be used in making bricks. Local firms looking for technology suppliers include Al-Rehab Trading & Contracting (bowling and ice skating center) and Rayyan Bottling Company (water bottling plant). Both these proposed projects suggest that the local scene still presents adequate opportunities for foreign companies interested in the Gulf marketplace. It is the proactive nature of the Qatari entrepreneur which gives comfort to those foreign companies which have strong business links with the emirate. The Irish firm McInerney Properties is working with its partner Kassem Darwish in the local firm Gulf Housing Company of Doha to build in the traditional Qatari style. Says McInerney's corporate development manager Patrick Conlan: "Unlike many of the well-known international contracting companies, we are continuing to trade profitably in the region, especially in Qatar, thanks to our local partner. We have built up an enviable reputation for quality and reliability."

— John Wilson

## North Field Project Marks a New Age In Oil Industry

Qatar's low OPEC oil output ceiling of 300,000 barrels a day (b/d) gives little margin for error, since the hydrocarbons industry is the cornerstone of the economy and oil provides more than 90 percent of gross domestic product. Not only is the revenue brought in by oil and gas sales vital to Qatar, but the country's infrastructure relies heavily on associated gas, as do the heavy export industries based at Umm Said, 30 miles south of Doha. Without gas, Qatar's power stations and desalination plants would be in trouble. This adds urgency to the decisions which have to be taken on Qatar's biggest ever development project — the North Field.

This is a large unassociated offshore gas field discovered by Shell in 1974. The first development study was carried out on it in 1979. By this time it was probably already fairly late for this present decade to contemplate an ambitious Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project, in view of the likelihood of oversupply in world markets by the time the scheme was realized. The state oil company, Qatar General Petroleum Corporation (QGPC), wanted to take time assessing options, particularly in view of the importance of finding the right partners.

By 1984 a three-phase plan was evolved by Fluor which put in as a priority the development of 800 million cubic feet a day (mcf/d) of capacity for local use. This became known as phase one. A second 800 mcf/d flow would be brought on stream for sale to other countries, while a third phase in the 1990s would develop another 800 mcf/d for export, most likely to Japan.

The problem was the high initial cost — U.S. \$6 billion for the three phases — which led the prudent Qatar government to seek alternative proposals. In mid-1986 Amoco of the United States proposed a 600 mcf/d development at a cost of \$270-300 million. Next, QGPC ordered a reassessment from Bechtel, its consultant, because of the difference between the Amoco proposal and Bechtel's own original figure for the 800 mcf/d phase one. The discrepancy is not as bewildering as it might appear at first sight, since Amoco's scheme does not go beyond local use of the gas, due to its view of the LNG market. Unofficially, it is known that Shell, which still supplies experts to the oil industry in Qatar, backs the Amoco line, although Shell has been adopting a low profile in Qatar since the explosion of a gas plant in 1977 and litigation which has only recently been settled.

Enter the Japanese. Marubeni Corporation has produced a scheme to finance the whole development and market the gas, but this would envisage going all the way to phase three and exports of LNG.

Marubeni wants the government to agree to a more flexible pricing clause for the gas but claims to have arranged purchasers for about 30 percent of the 6 million tons a year of LNG

envisaged in phase three. Marubeni's financing package would mean that all the equipment would be bought through Marubeni (highly lucrative for the depressed Japanese engineering industry) but it also wants to market the natural gas liquids (NGL) produced in phase one.

What makes the decision urgent for QGPC is that usage of gas is rising locally by some 10 percent a year and currently amounts to 600 mcf/d, of which about half is completely essential — power and desalination plant. The quantities of associated gas from current oil production are too small to cope, without the addition of non-associated gas from the Khuff formation below the Dukhan oil field in western Qatar. From 1988 this reservoir will begin to decline, leaving about two years in which the situation can be put right by pushing on with the North Field, oddly named since it is north only in the sense of being north of the Shell-operated field near where it was discovered in 1974.

If the North Field development gets the green light, this may advance a number of other projects. The Qatar Fertilizer Company, which has two 900-tons-a-day ammonia and two 2,000-tons-a-day urea plants, has ambitions to expand with a further 1,300-tons-a-day ammonia plant, valued at \$200 million. This brings in India. India has confirmed its interest in buying LNG from Qatar's North Field by offering to take between 3.5 and 5 million tons a year from early 1990. The gas would be used for the six giant fertilizer plants which India intends to build in the next five years. Gas would be used for a joint fertilizer project in Qatar involving a buy-back arrangement. In January 1987 QGPC's managing director, Sheikh Rashid Bin-Owaidah al-Thani, visited India when it was agreed to make this plan progress to a joint committee stage. It is noticeable that, as a result of recession in the Gulf, all the GCC states have become more interested in developing trade links with the Indian subcontinent, as well as with the Far East and Japan.

On crude oil sales, the government has announced that from February 1, prices would be in line with those agreed by OPEC in December 1986. Offshore crude is priced at \$17.67 a barrel and onshore crude from Dukhan is \$17.82 a barrel. Among those to renew contracts with QGPC are Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan for 50,000 b/d, Marubeni for 40,000 b/d and the Carey Group of the United States for 30,000 b/d.

The key question, of course, is whether OPEC unity will hold. For Qatar, however, this is not a case for self-examination since, of all the Gulf states, Qatar has been the most consistent supporter, along with Saudi Arabia, of moderation in oil pricing, even if this has not always been to the country's own immediate short-term advantage.

— John Wilson



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## ADVERTISING SECTION

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## Qatar Insurance Co. Activates Reform

Responding to the general economic slowdown, Qatar's largest insurance group, Qatar Insurance Company, plans to face the future with a revamped approach to management and clients and by introducing "new classes of insurance, hitherto not much known in the Qatar market."

The company's new youthful general manager, Mr. Khalifa Abdullah al-Sobal, the first Qatar ever to take over the operations of an insurance group in the country, said his first priority would be to "stabilize" the intensely competitive local insurance market in co-operation with the other two national companies (Qatar General Insurance and Reinsurance Company and Al-Khaleej Insurance Company) and enhance the image of the Qatar market in the community of international insurers.

Mr. al-Sobal, 30, an economics graduate from Central Michigan University, took over in June. Previously, he was insurance coordinator for Qatar General Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries — a job which won him many awards and certificates for outstanding performance.

Imbued with new vision for the future, Mr. al-Sobal says the success of an insur-

ance group largely depends on its service to customers and image in the international insurance market. He plans to strengthen the "good relations" with the international community to obtain the "best security for its business."

To promote a better customer relation, says Mr. al-Sobal, he plans to improve the quality of services, speed up settlement of claims and offer professional advice to clients on the choice of cover.

Mr. al-Sobal also plans a move to educate the public on the importance of insurance and its various aspects.

The QIC, the first national insurance company, was established in 1964 in partnership with the government, which holds its largest single block of shares.

Capitalized at QR 24 million, now fully paid-up, the company dominated the local insurance market until the last few years. Despite stiff competition, it still controls about one-third of the overall premium market.

At the end of 1985, QIC's total assets amounted to QR 237 million and statutory and general reserves QR 152 million. The QIC paid a dividend of 25 percent to shareholders.

— K.N. Sharma

## Education in Qatar: Greater Opportunity

Qatar's new university campus is already becoming a familiar landmark as it enters its second academic year. But it is also regarded as a symbol of the advances in education over the past 25 years. Architecturally, the new campus, designed by Egyptian architect Kamal Kafrawi, is innovative, in marked contrast to the cramped school buildings which had housed the university since it was established in 1977. It combines modern materials and technology with techniques and designs characteristic of traditional Gulf architecture. Kafrawi says he was reacting against 'the distortion of a heritage under the guise of modernization' by attempting to integrate new technology with this cultural tradition.

In some ways this attempt to combine different cultures and technologies echoes the challenge which faces the education system as a whole. Its expansion since the beginning of the oil boom in the early 1950s has been dramatic. It was only in 1952 that the first boys school (outside the system of religious schools or *kutabs*) was established in Doha with some 250 pupils and six teachers. In 1956 the first girls primary school opened with 50 pupils.

By 1984 there were 47,285 pupils at the primary, preparatory and secondary levels, of whom almost 23,000 were girls. Between 80 and 90 percent of children of school age were attending classes, although education is not compulsory. University education has become acceptable for both sexes, and Qatar University now has more than 5,000 students.

The government has not only invested heavily in education, it has also played an active part in encouraging enrollment at all levels. Education is free and over the years students have also been offered various subsidies and incentives. Efforts have been made to give opportunities to older people, particularly women, who missed out on education by providing literacy classes and adult education.

One of the government's main aims has been to have well-qualified Qataris to fill jobs, especially in the state sector, which were previously held by expatriates, mostly from other Arab countries. Today, about half of all

government employees are Qataris, though in the private sector expatriates still predominate.

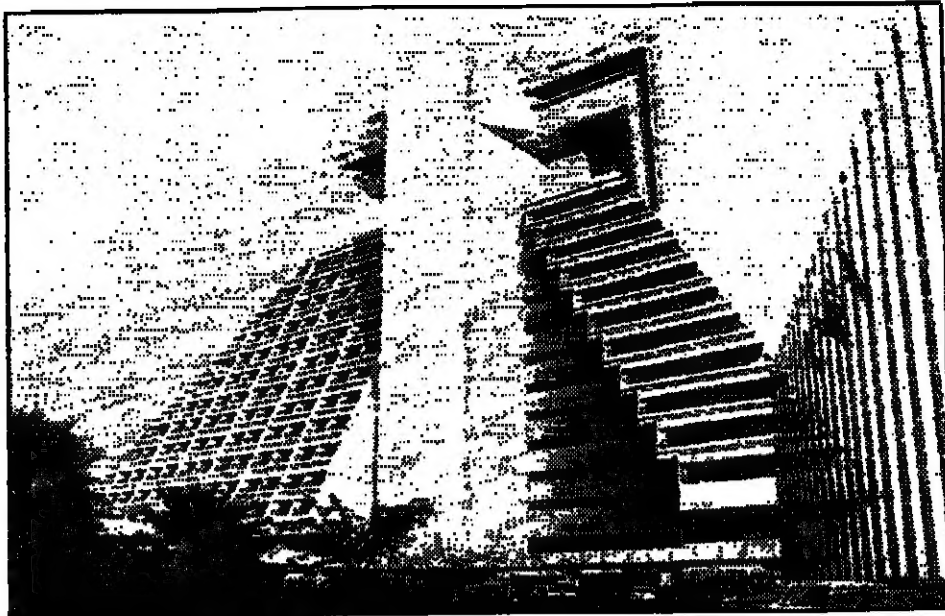
Since 1985 the volume of government investment in education has slowed for the first time as falling oil prices necessitated overall expenditure cuts. The school building program has been curtailed though not halted, and some projects have been put on ice.

Yet the main elements of the educational infrastructure are now in place and the issue for the future is how educational priorities are to match economic, social and cultural needs. The government has tried to give some direction, for example, by encouraging the study of sciences when the trend has been for the majority of secondary school and university students to opt for humanities. Various incentives have been offered to encourage the choice of science subjects.

Efforts are also being made to encourage Qataris to study at home those subjects now offered at the university. The government has recently introduced a regulation that scholarships will not be given to anyone studying abroad in subjects available at Qatar University. On the other hand, support is offered to students going abroad to study subjects such as medicine, for which no advanced training is available in Qatar. The medical faculty recently opened at the Gulf University in Bahrain may provide sufficient places close to home, though this remains to be seen.

Educationalists are also discussing the need to increase the range of vocational, technical and community-oriented courses available to Qataris students. Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim Kazem, president of the university until 1986, has suggested that the university itself should place more emphasis on practically oriented courses. Some already exist, such as those for medical technicians, occupational therapists and social workers. But Kazem also argued that more such courses should be available outside the university. This would be an antidote to the idea that no qualification is worthwhile unless it is a university degree.

— Wendy Elford



The Sheraton Hotel in Doha.

## Travel in Qatar: Modern and Traditional Charm

Unless you enter Qatar by road from Saudi Arabia, your first impression of the country will be of its capital Doha.

The airport, simple and unpretentious, is well served by international airlines and especially by Gulf Air. This is Qatar's national carrier, shared with Bahrain, UAE and Oman, which has an extensive Gulf area network and many long-distance routes. The airport is conveniently close to the city and before long your car or taxi will almost certainly turn along the corniche road. There, Doha will meet you like a gracious hostess.

By day the great arc of bay-side is framed with handsome white buildings, some of striking and beautiful modern design. Blue sky and sea and bright sunlight, with here and there the green of gardens, accentuate the whiteness. Roads are broad; there is an artistic as well as a purposeful sense of design. At the northern end the pyramid of the Doha Sheraton Hotel adds a faintly bizarre touch to the picture.

At night the scene changes into exotic mystery. The sea is black, the sky dark, and every building, wall and street is outlined with golden lights which seem to wink and ripple like jewelry.

Some cities develop the modern in an architecturally historic setting. Here the town is new, built with spacious modern dimensions and the advantages of wealth and current technological skills. However, the culture

it enshrines is as ancient as the Arab people.

The land is mainly flat, grayish desert: a 160-km-long peninsula running northwards into the Gulf from the Saudi Arabian coast. There is little beauty in the landscape, though it has a strange, peaceful charm which grows on the visitor. All true-born Qataris yearn for the desert, and drive out to it in their hand-some motor cars on Fridays and other public holidays to picnic and play games with their children.

Qatar's total population is around 300,000 and about one third of these are Qataris. They are hardheaded businessmen, but friendly and very family-minded. The community is small enough for there to be one wide social structure in the capital, which is the home of four-fifths of the total population. If you make friends with one Qatari, you will be received by a large circle of friends and relations. Courtesy and a conservative form of dress are important in such contacts. Qataris respect others, and expect as much in return.

Hotels, the starting point for most visitors, are plentiful. The best are expensive but good: modern, spacious, and often beautiful, with all international standard facilities, suites, and generally good service. Qataris are gourmets, and the cuisine is usually excellent and international, with the possibility of sampling Arab dishes if desired. All the big hotels have good restaurants, and

and maintained, reflecting the Qataris' pride in their culture, folk traditions and natural history. It is housed in a former palace, with rooms fitted up with traditional Arab furnishings and costumes. All sides of local beduin Arab life through the centuries — fishing, hunting, sport, pearl fishing — are represented here, as are Arab manuscripts, the writings of poets, and other facets of a long cultural heritage.

In a modern section, the new technological phase of the country's development and wealth is unfolded, while other galleries show the area's wildlife. Outside is a lagoon with several traditional dhows and sailing boats.

Allow at least two hours to explore the museum; it is well worth it.

Ask about special cultural and sporting events. Qatar has a magnificent National Theatre for stage shows and concerts. The Qataris are also very keen on sports.

There are seven international standard sports clubs, one for each of its first-division football teams. Each has a football pitch and an athletics track in a stadium which can accommodate 20,000. Back in 1981 a Qatari football team was runner-up in the Youth World Cup, and since then the administration has been enthusiastic for all youth sports projects. Basketball is popular, too. For major events there is the 45,000-seat Khalifa Stadium, and horse racing on the Rayyan Course.

There are also a number of social and amateur sporting clubs for yachting, golf, etc., but often these have their own sports facilities.

Climate — Very hot and humid May-September; pleasantly warm through the rest of the year, though cooler in mid winter.

— Penelope Turing

**Qatar National Museum and Aquarium** — This is most beautifully planned

## Health Facilities More Accessible

The Hamad hospital in Doha made headlines last year when its surgeons performed their first kidney transplant operation. This 683-bed hospital, opened in 1982, now performs a range of advanced surgery, including open-heart operations. It also has a nuclear medicine unit and soon expects to inaugurate a new outpatients' clinic equipped with a resonant scanner and a linear accelerator for use in radiotherapy.

But high technology is not the whole story. Over the past ten years, Qataris have seen a rapid increase in the availability of many kinds of health facilities, from sophisticated surgery to dental treatment and prenatal care. The task of increasing people's access to health care has been made easier by the small size of Qatar's population and the fact that some 88 percent of that population is concentrated in urban areas, mainly in the city of Doha. The government has made a large investment in this health infrastructure and treatment is provided free.

The government's strategy for developing health services in the 1980s has involved a measure of decentralization. It has created a network of 21 local clinics from which patients are referred for more specialized treatment to polyclinics and hospitals. This aimed to relieve the workload in hospital outpatient departments and at the same time to bring health services closer to people's homes in both urban and rural areas. It is particularly important for women and children who, for both practical and social reasons, may have difficulty traveling far to seek treatment.

These first-level clinics provide basic treatment and diagnosis, mother and child health care and a certain amount of health education. There is also a schools medical service with 22 school health clinics. A new polyclinic has recently been opened in Doha.

The Ministry of Preventive Health, meanwhile, concentrates on vaccination campaigns against major childhood diseases and on health education and the promotion of health issues through the media.

The four main hospitals, along with the clinics, are run by the Hamad General Hospital Corporation. The Hamad hospital specializes in surgery, general medicine and acute care, including the treatment of accident victims. A 310-bed women's hospital being built as an extension of the Hamad hospital complex is due for completion in 1987. The other large hospital, the Rumailah, upgraded in 1984, deals with long-term geriatric and psychiatric patients and the disabled.

The composition of the staff in the hospital service is gradually changing as efforts are made to increase the number of Qataris employed. More Qataris are now training as doctors and health professionals.

But as Qatar sheds some of the health problems associated with poverty, new, more affluent lifestyles are creating their own health risks and patterns of disease. In 1986, a UNICEF sponsored study of child nutrition and health in the GCC states suggested that 'modern' styles of living and eating were affecting children's health.

— Wendy Elford

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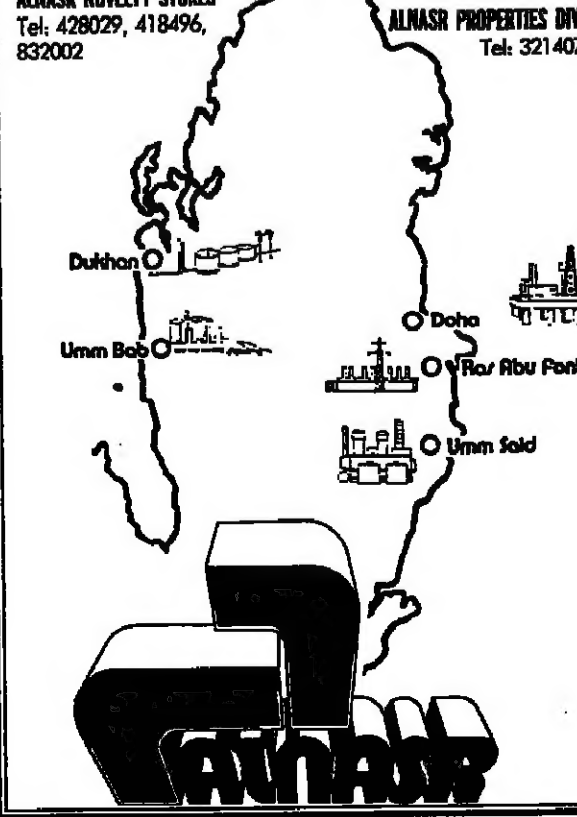
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مكتبات الأمل



## ARTS / LEISURE



Head of a Breton woman, by Paul Gauguin; Thomas Gainsborough's "Wooded Landscape" sold for £25,300.



"Girl Reading a Letter," by William Henry Hunt.

## Controversial Rembrandts

By John Russell  
New York Times Service

NO matter what the Dutch say, American Rembrandt scholars believe that five disputed paintings in American museums — including two at the Metropolitan Museum of Art — are indeed by Rembrandt.

American and Dutch experts agreed to disagree at a spirited but friendly discussion last week in Boston. Present were 30 of the world's ranking Rembrandt scholars, among them two members of the Amsterdam-based Rembrandt Research Project. Last year the Dutch had removed the paintings from the canon of works entirely by the Master. The meeting at the Museum of Fine Arts was an American response to the Dutch findings.

The Dutch scholars relied primarily upon the Morellian principles, formulated 100 years ago by an Italian art historian, according to which the study of minute and apparently insignificant details in a painting can reveal the presence of an unmistakable "handwriting."

The Americans put their trust rather in the notion of quality, in an awareness that certain questions may be left open and in a familiarity with recent scholarship that stresses the social and professional background of Rembrandt's career.

By the end of the day it was clear that for the Americans, there was no solid reason to question two of the disputed Rembrandt portraits that are from the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In fact, all five disputed paintings found favor with the Americans present. The two Dutch experts heard them out, but there was no bridging the gap between the Dutch and the American points of view.

Founded in 1969, the Rembrandt Research Project is trying to distinguish once and for all between paintings that are by Rembrandt and those that are wholly or partly by his hands.

The Met reacted strongly to the downgrading — partly because of wide support from scholars throughout the United States — and refused to change its labels. In Boston, the Museum of Fine Arts and the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum have paintings that were downgraded by the Dutch team, but they stood by their attributions to Rembrandt, doubtless believing that, as Philippe de Montebello, director of the Met, said not long ago, "The final word on the Rembrandts is that there is no final word."

The discussion was given weight and immediacy by the temporary presence in the Museum of Fine Arts not only of the two disputed paintings from the Met but also of a group of other paintings "by or near to" Rembrandt that had been assembled for the occasion. Two of the paintings from the Boston Museum had been doubted by the Dutch team, as had the double portrait of "A Lady and Gentleman in Black" from the nearby Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum.

All of the paintings on view were dated between 1631 and 1634. The

two from the Met are signed and dated 1632. The discussion, therefore, had a sharpness of focus that only the presence of original works of art can give.

The four-year period in question was described by Peter C. Sutton, chief curator of European paintings in the Boston Museum, as one in which "Rembrandt loved to ring every stylistic change." Rembrandt was still young, his career had just taken off and he had begun to receive major commissions. Sutton's choice of phrase was borne out by the startling contrast between, on the one hand, the tumult of the waves, the histrionic agitation of the Apostles and the evident potential for shipwreck in the "Storm on the Sea of Galilee" and on the other the meticulous exactitude of the double portrait from the Gardner Museum.

The Gardner double portrait is regarded by the Dutch team as "probably done by an assistant in Rembrandt's workshop between 1632 and 1633." They also attest that it was cut down later and embellished with a chair that is out of style for the 1630s.

As has often happened with paintings that are several hundred years old, misguided intervention by restorers in days long past has harmed the picture. In this particular case, the figures now stand out like cutouts, the background has no depth and the surface looks starved.

The rapt, self-absorbed quality of the two figures — "little monads in their own world," as Seymour Slive of Harvard University, later described them — won the day.

As for the two disputed portraits from the Met, the published opinion of the five-man team was that although the two paintings had a great many Rembrandtesque aspects, they could not be accepted as being by Rembrandt.

The committee attributed the two portraits to "an assistant in Rembrandt's workshop in 1632." As always in such matters, the next question was: "Who was this assistant who so nimbly counterfeited Rembrandt's activity at a volatile stage in his career?" Arthur K. Wheelock, curator of Dutch painting at the National Gallery of Art, raised the fundamental issue of whether, at that stage in his career, Rembrandt would have delegated such an important commission to assistants. Slive made the point that in 1632 Rembrandt was only 26. How many assistants would he have had at that age, and how many of them would have been capable of such a feat of impersonation? What if he did not have a workshop at all? "If lines are to be drawn between one painting and another," Walsh said, "wouldn't it be best to admit that this is a personal affair and should be acknowledged as such?"

And it did, in fact, emerge that paintings do say different things to different people. "It all boils down to 'How do you read a painting?'" Keith Christiansen of the Met said, "and, as to that, every generation decides for itself."

## Collecting Art for Art's Sake

LONDON — The dispersal of the collection of drawings formed by the late Sir John and Lady Witt at Sotheby's Thursday will be seen in retrospect as a landmark.

For once, figures do not fully reflect the significance of the event. The 423 lots sold for £368,604 (more than \$1.3 million). Compared with the more than £11 million made last November in New York by the drawings amassed by John Gains, this may seem negligible. But the Witt collection was formed over a lifetime, not in a few

years, by a man with intimate acquaintance with the draftsman's art, not by a buyer guided chiefly by the notoriety of the artist or the number of published reproductions of a work. Sir John was perhaps the most independent-minded collector of drawings of every kind in this century. He took as much pleasure in a Gainsborough landscape as in a Mannerist drawing representing "The Triumph of Wisdom" by Bartholomaeus Spranger. His possessions covered virtually the whole range of English draftsmen from the late 17th century to World War I, as well as many of the Italian, Flemish and French schools.

Sir John's aptitude at transcending styles and genres probably made him unique among his peers. Not many have collected with equal zest the work of 18th-century watercolorists such as Francis Towne and Thomas Girtin, of 19th-century Romantics like William Henry Hunt, Pre-Raphaelites like Burne-Jones, and modern artists such as Alfred Wallis. He even went in for cartoons, book illustrations and botanical studies, which seldom hang in the same house as Renaissance drawings.

Had such a broad selection merely reflected encyclopedic curiosity it could have been second-rate. What made Sir John's collection so extraordinary was the top quality of so many works within their own category.

He had only two drawings by the Frenchman Jacques Callot, but both are stunning. One is a sketch of two figures in red and black chalk in Callot's picturesque man-

ner. It clearly impressed those attending, judging from the £12,100 it made — a gigantic figure for a tiny 3/4-by-1/2-inch (8.5-by-11.5-centimeter) sheet. The other Callot can be argued to be the artist's most beautiful composition. In its 4 1/2 by 9 inches, "The Execution"

## SOURIN MELIKIAN

contrives a feeling of wide windswept space and achieves light effects unmatched in Callot's other sketches in brown wash. The Rembrandt-like sense of tragedy is as intense as it is sober. The silhouette of a man, head slumped on his chest, hanging from a high gallows is watched by a seething crowd of women and officers on horseback. Despite a crease that cuts across the sky this is the most desirable Callot to turn up on the market in years — more so than even the beautiful harbor view in the Gains collection, which reached \$341,000 in November. "The Execution" was swiftly bagged for £20,900 by Jan Kruger, a Geneva dealer in late-19th-century and 20th-century paintings whose eye never fails him when he goes after Old Master drawings for his private collection.

In a very different mood, Jean-Baptiste Oudry, the French still-life and hunting-scene painter, was represented by just one drawing — a sketch of a cockerel flapping its wings that is one of the artist's finest animal studies. A crease, and the faded color of the blue paper, explained why the Oudry sold for £1,320, only 80 percent more than Sotheby's estimate.

Not surprisingly, Sir John was equally felicitous in his English choices. It is perhaps only natural that an upper-class Englishman with a sensitive eye for drawings should have had one of Thomas Girtin's best topographical watercolors, a view of Hereford Cathedral from across the River Wye (unsold at £14,000 only because the estimates on the top lots of the English schools were exceedingly high in contrast to the estimates on French or Italian Old Masters). But Sir John also excelled in lesser artists, particularly when it came to 19th-century British landscapes.

He would, for example, pick up the most poetically romantic landscape by John Sell Cotman. "The Tower Artinlow" done in gray wash in 1800, shows a castle on a hilltop in a lurid light while a lake in overlooks is plunged in darkness. But he would also lay hands on the most exquisite landscape by William Turner of Oxford, "A Study of a Tree in Blossom," utterly different with its intense, miniature-like colors. The flat almond green of the meadow contrasting with a surging mass of dark green bushes on the horizon, the peach blossoms as a kind of maize tracery against the intensely blue sky, give it a Surrealist quality that may explain the £3,740 paid by the London-based U.S. dealer Anthony Roth, far above the £880-£1,320 estimate.

Sir John also laid hands on one of the William Henry Hunt's most accomplished watercolor portraits. "A Girl Reading a Letter by Lamp-light" dated 1827, was sold for £25,200. Yet, it comes astonishing-

ly close to the brush work and even the mood of the much later Impressionist Henri Fantin-Latour. Even the color scheme in light browns veering to faded pink and olive green with rusty colored shading anticipates Fantin Latour's favorite hues when doing the still lifes for which he was so much admired later in England.

In short, Sir John was one of those rare collectors whose perception cuts across time, space and taste. It was probably easier for him than for most to achieve this degree of pictorial, sensitive eclecticism. His father Sir Robert Witt was one of the great figures of the English collecting world — the Robert Witt collection now graces the holdings of the famous Courtauld Institute of Art in London. Sir John made an early start. One of his first drawings, a Gainsborough pencil landscape, was bought in 1928 at the age of 21, while he was still a student at Oxford. A year later, his parents presented him with a drawing by John Constable that sold Thursday for a record for £62,700. Sir John also had the advantage of buying for pleasure, not for social status or to make a profit. Prices were lower. Making allowance for the artificial nature of long-term comparisons, it is reasonable to say that the 20 stillings (i.e. £1) that he paid in 1928 for his first Gainsborough is,

at the most, the equivalent of £100 today, it is a far cry from the £25,300 that the pencil landscape made on Thursday.

When times changed, in the mid-1960s, Sir John did not stop buying. He just used his eye. He acquired through Agnew's a fine John Frederick Lewis landscape for £15 plus commission, when few people would have known who Lewis was. Sir John also made coups. The Girtin view of Hereford Cathedral, which would have sold on Thursday for £13,000 if the auctioneer had not topped a genuine bid from the room with one in the hope of reaching the high reserve, was bought by the collector as a copy — for £82 at a 1970 Sotheby's sale under the noses of the world's best professionals.

With the auction of Sir John's drawings, the last great collection in the British tradition has now been disbanded. Sir John, who lived in his London town house surrounded by his drawings, all framed by his American wife, Lady Margaret, had repeatedly expressed the wish that they should be auctioned in order to go back into the hands of collectors.

The entire British collecting world was there, all the survivors of that dying species who have taught themselves to look at art and buy it for its own sake.

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## Collector's Guide

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Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190	1.75	3	Fl. 1.25	Fl. 455
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500	4.50	8	N.Kr. 3.50	N.Kr. 1,274
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700	52	125	Esc. 73	Esc. 26,572
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000	73	135	Ptas. 62	Ptas. 22,568
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520	4.70	8	S.Kr. 3.30	S.Kr. 1,200
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148	1.35	2.50	S.Fr. 1.15	S.Fr. 418
Rest of Europe N. & French Africa, Middle East	\$	400	220	120	1.19	Varies by country	\$ 0.89	
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	550	300	165	1.64	Varies by country	\$ 1.51	

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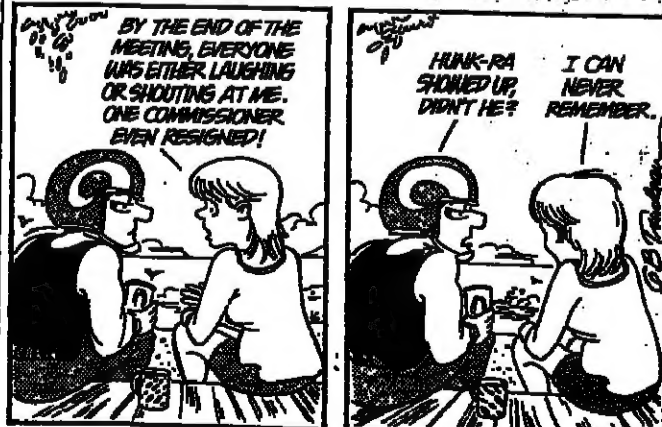
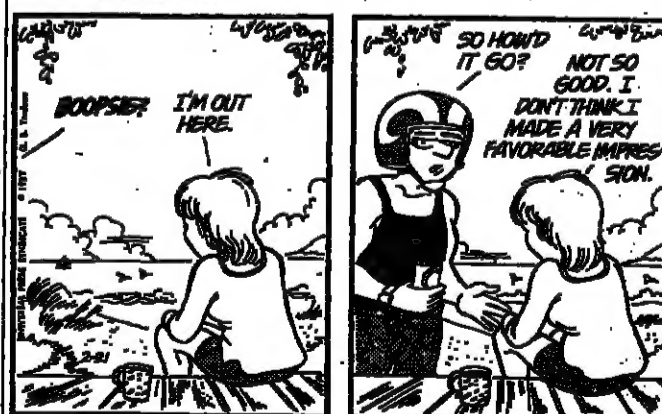
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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21-22, 1987

# Herald Tribune

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

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## ECONOMIC SCENE

### In Japan's View, U.S. Runs Risk of 'De-Industrializing'

By LEONARD SILK  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The poet Robert Burns suggested that nobody should try to see ourselves as others see us, and nobody seems to see the problems of American industry more clearly than the Japanese. With their growing stake in the U.S. economy, not only as a market but also as a site for production and investment, Japanese companies are studying the American scene more intensively than ever.

The Japan Foreign Trade Council Inc., which comprises the Japanese trading companies, has commissioned a report on the outlook and the problems for U.S. trade and industry. The study is striking for its originality and objectivity. It accepts in part the U.S. view that America's trade problems stem from macroeconomic causes: not only the disparity between the United States and the other major industrial countries in rates of economic growth, but also by imbalances in currency rates.

However, the Japanese report goes beyond these macroeconomic factors to examine underlying industrial and structural causes of America's trade problems. It employs the input-output analysis developed by Wassily W. Leontief, a Nobel laureate at New York University.

The structural problems can be found in the regional breakdown of the U.S. economy. Beginning in World War II, the Japanese report says, the population grew faster in the West while growth stagnated in the Northeast and Midwest. The Korean War, the exploration of space and the Vietnam War increased government expenditures in the western and southern states, the Japanese find, and the energy crisis of the 1970s accelerated the population's shift to those regions. Direct foreign investments in the West and South, especially by Japan, encouraged the trend.

The problem today, as the Japanese see it, is that while demand has grown more rapidly in the West and the South, supplies from the North cannot fill it. The mismatch between demand and supply leads to larger imports.

**A**NOTHER MAJOR FACTOR that aggravated the trade deficit has been the loss of management effectiveness in basic industries, the report said. At the end of the 1970s, the report says, the United States was surpassed in steel production by the Soviet Union and in auto production by Japan. In electronic products and machinery, it adds, "Japan has been fiercely challenging American industry."

The report also notes that American management has been changing its external strategy as the nation moves into different stages of development. In phase one, America imported capital from abroad, but after World War II American multinational corporations made huge investments abroad.

Since the early 1970s, the study states, American companies have been cutting their direct investments abroad and have sought joint ventures and contracts with foreign firms instead. As a result, imports have been growing much faster than exports. The country is still in phase three of the product cycle, in which enterprises increase their imports to make their products domestically competitive with cheap imports.

The Japanese voice concern about what they view as the de-industrialization of American industry. They attribute the trend to deficiencies in management, negative labor relations and poor adaptation to new trends of production technology. They note the criticism that the United States is in danger of developing a "hamburger-stand economy" composed of raw-materials industries at one end and service industries at the other.

But the Japanese investigators, headed by Masahiro Sakamoto, chief economist of the International Trade Institute, find that U.S. industry has retained many advantages. One advantage, they say, is that it has kept its technological superiority in most advanced fields. "Especially in the basic and development stage, there is a huge accumulation of innovative ideas," the report says.

### Brazil To Freeze Payments

Affects Interest On Bank Debt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RIO DE JANEIRO — President José Sarney of Brazil told his cabinet and military commanders Friday that the nation would suspend interest payments on its \$109 billion foreign debt, according to the foreign minister, Roberto de Abreu Sodre.

In his regular weekly radio talk Friday morning, Mr. Sarney called for "everyone's support" in facing the country's "serious debt problem." He then informed the National Security Council of his plan to suspend interest payments, Mr. Sodre said.

A senior government source, asking not to be named, said Sarney was likely to announce a 90-day suspension of dollar interest payments on the debt, which is held mainly by American and European banks. Mr. Sarney was scheduled to present his plan in a televised speech at midnight, Paris time.

The government would deposit an amount equivalent to the interest in local currency in Brazil, and might later allow creditors to change the money to dollars if the country is given new loans or improves its export performance, the senior source said.

Some Brazilian papers said the suspension might be indefinite, rather than 90 days.

Reports of the debt payment suspension produced concern in business circles here. Stock prices on the exchange here and in São Paulo plunged to their lowest level since Mr. Sarney took office, while the black-market rate for the dollar jumped 70 percent above the official rate of 18.50 cruzeiros to the dollar, to 26.50.

The decision follows a collapse in Brazilian export earnings and a loss of about \$4 billion in hard-currency reserves in the past six months. The drain has sharply reduced Brazil's ability to meet its \$11 billion in debt-service payments due this year.

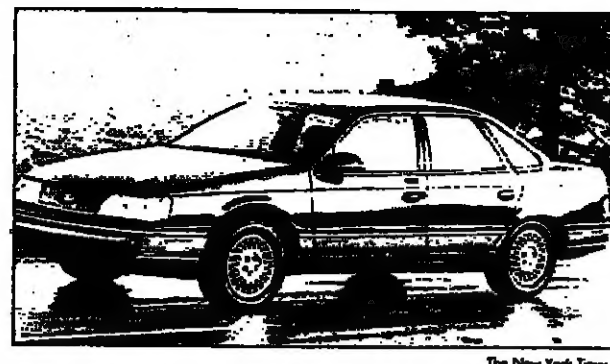
Last month, Brazil obtained a refinancing of \$9 billion in payments from 1985 to July 1987 in debt to 16 governments represented in the so-called Paris Club. Interest payments on this agreement and on debt to the multilateral development banks, like the World Bank, are due this year.

See BRAZIL, Page 13

## How Ford Models Fared in '86

Model	Number Sold
Chevrolet Celebrity	408,846
Ford Escort	402,181
Chevrolet Cavalier	357,112
Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme	325,530
Honda Accord	325,004
Ford Tempo	285,382
Ford Taurus	283,480
Oldsmobile 88	281,250
Buick Century	245,747
Honda Civic	235,901

Source: Automotive News



Taurus was the best-selling car in the U.S. last quarter.

### How Ford Outearned Mighty GM

No. 2 U.S. Automaker Stressed Renovation Over Robots

The Associated Press

DETROIT — The fact that Ford Motor Co. managed to out-earn industry leader General Motors Corp. last year for the first time in 62 years while selling fewer cars is no mystery, analysts say. Ford cut costs while making cars that sold.

With record 1986 revenue nearly two-thirds higher than that of No. 2 Ford, GM was well-placed to earn more than its rival. Its failure to do so can be traced to the different roads taken by the two biggest American automakers over the past six years.

Ford said earlier this week that it had 1986 earnings of \$3.29 billion, an increase over the \$2.7 billion of 1985, a 5.2 percent profit margin. GM earned \$2.95 billion for the year on sales of \$102.8 billion, a 2.9 percent net profit margin.

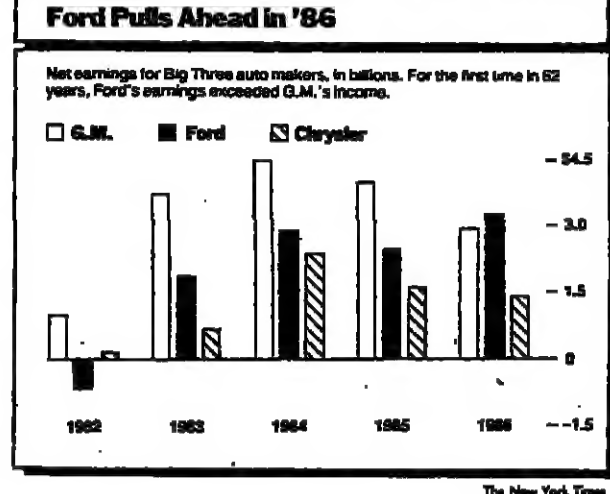
Analysts often point to Ford's Chicago and Atlanta assembly plants, which build the popular Taurus and Sable sedans and wagons, as illustrations of what the automaker did right.

In 1985 Ford renovated the Chicago factory, built in 1924, and the Atlanta plant, built in 1947. In doing so it added robots for some jobs, less expensive automation for others, and computers for engineering and design. It also installed adjustable conveyors that move vehicles so that employees are always comfortable when they work.

"Our approach has been that there are times when technology isn't the best answer," said Jay Meisenholder, a Ford spokesman. "Maybe just reorganizing the way you do things can work just as well."

The renovation improved efficiency at the Chicago plant from 53 cars an hour with 2,750 workers to 63 cars an hour with 3,000 workers. That represents a 19 percent gain in productivity with a 9 percent rise in employment.

## Ford Pulls Ahead in '86



The New York Times

Atlanta's capacity was expanded by 60,000 cars a year and Chicago's by 50,000.

"It just shows you that you don't have to spend a billion dollars on robots and you don't have to have a brand new building to achieve significantly improved levels of productivity," said Maryann Keller, an analyst with Furman, Selz, Mager, Dietz & Birney in New York.

The fuel crises of the 1970s hit Ford hard. After recording a total loss in the years 1980-82 of \$3.27 billion, Ford slashed its white-collar staff, closed three North American assembly plants and halved the amount of parts it made at its own facilities.

Ford also held capital spending on plants to about \$2 billion a year and kept steady its investment in new-product development. Its new cars — under the Tempo, Topaz, Thunderbird, Taurus and Sable models — reached the market on schedule and sold well.

GM, less affected by the 1979 fuel crisis, took a different course. In 1980 it began an ambi-

### Eurotunnel Picks British Financier As Co-Chairman

By Warren Geiler

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Eurotunnel consortium, struggling to restore investor confidence in its £5 billion (\$7.5 billion) project for a tunnel to connect Britain and France, appointed the chief executive of a British financial-services group Friday to the post of British co-chairman.

Alastair Morton, 49, of Guinness Peat PLC, is to replace Lord Pennecook, who resigned last week. Lord Pennecook is expected to remain with the consortium in the advisory role of non-executive director.

Eurotunnel also announced Friday the appointment of Sir Kit McMahon, chairman of Midland Bank PLC and former deputy governor of the Bank of England, to its board as a non-executive director.

Three French bankers were also named non-executive directors. They are Renaud de la Genière, chairman and chief executive of Banque Indosuez; Bernard Aubergier, director-general of the Caisse Nationale du Crédit Agricole; and Robert Lion, director-general of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations.

Lord Pennecook's resignation was followed by those of Sir Nigel Brookes, chairman of Trafalgar House PLC, as a Eurotunnel non-executive director, and Michael Julien as British deputy chief executive and chief financial officer. Mr. Julien has accepted the post of finance director at Guinness PLC, the beverage company caught in an insider-trading scandal.

Financial analysts here, concerned about the sudden flight of British top management from Eurotunnel, generally welcomed the appointment of Mr. Morton.

[André Benard, the French chairman of the project, said Friday in Paris that the nomination of Mr. Morton would give the consortium renewed strong leadership. Reuters reported.]

Charles Williams, an analyst with the brokerage firm James Ca-

pel & Co. in London, characterized the appointment as "interesting, one that suggests that the new British co-chairman will go beyond the primarily figurehead role that Lord Pennecook played."

Following Eurotunnel's struggle last October to raise £206 million in an initial share placement and the more recent defections of senior British managers, enthusiasm for the project has waned among British institutional investors. The loss of Mr. Julien, regarded as a pivotal liaison with the City, London's financial district, was seen as a major setback.

What was needed, analysts said, was a major national figure who could inspire confidence in the project to ensure that a £750 million public offering in July is a success. A remaining £4 billion is to be raised from international banks.

One analyst, speaking privately, said that Mr. Morton was not a "first-division" banker. Other analysts said that he was not seen as being of equal stature of Michael Hawkes, chairman of the merchant bank Kleinwort Benson Ltd., or Sir David Scholey, chairman of Mercury International Group, the financial services company, both of whom had been mentioned as possible candidates for the post.

Mr. Morton, noting that journalists have called him a "bunker," said Friday that "I've only been in the City for five years." But, he said, "my background is in the organization and financial management of large-scale infrastructure and industrial projects."

His goal at Eurotunnel, he said, is to make the project "fully understood." Mr. Morton, who previously served as managing director of the British National Oil Corp., likened the project to that of building an oil company. "Investors are going to have to spend a lot of money over a long period," he said, "but then, bang, they'll get their return."

Mr. Morton has accepted the role of chairman at Guinness Peat after relinquishing the chief executive's post.

### Swiss Examine Banks' Role In Handling Marcos Funds

By Thomas Netter

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The Swiss Banking Commission has begun investigating whether some Swiss banks acted illegally in handling funds deposited by Ferdinand E. Marcos, the deposed Philippine president, according to government officials.

The government confirmed Thursday that the investigation had begun after lawyers for the Philippine government charged that some Swiss banks may have helped Mr. Marcos place the funds in secret, numbered accounts to obscure their origin.

Philippine officials contend that funds illegally acquired by Mr. Marcos could amount to as much as \$10 billion, much of it deposited in Swiss banks during the 20 years he ran the country. They are seeking to have the funds returned.

Attorneys for Mr. Marcos have filed about 40 appeals in Swiss courts to try to block Philippine efforts.

A spokesman for the banking commission would not say what banks had been contacted in the investigation and declined to give further details.

But Beat Hubacher, a spokesman for Credit Suisse, Switzerland's third-largest bank, said the bank had been asked several weeks ago for "information on certain points the banking commission asked about."

"But I can't say more about it," Mr. Hubacher said. "It was just a request for some information."

A spokesman for Union Bank of Switzerland, the largest Swiss bank, said that the commission had made inquiries several months ago, but added, "UBS is absolutely not involved in this case, and has never been mentioned in the context of Marcos funds."

### Mitsubishi Plans Tokyo Action on Embezzlement

United Press International

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Bank said Friday it would, after all, take action in Tokyo against a former executive charged with embezzlement in California.

Hirotoshi Mizuno, 44, a former senior vice president of Mitsubishi Bank of California, was charged Thursday in Los Angeles with embezzling \$44.9 million from the bank to play the stock market and cover gambling debts, and covering it up by creating nearly \$1 billion in phony loans.

Atsushi Masuda, managing director of Mitsubishi Bank, said the bank had not prosecuted Mr. Mizuno because the loss was about \$210,000, considerably less than in the U.S. indictments, and because he had pledged to repay the lost funds.

But he said action would be taken at the Tokyo public prosecutor's office.

### Currency Rates

Cross Rates	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sw.	Fr.	£	Sc.
American dollar	1.00	1.93	6.55	111.24	1.48	2.00	0.70	13.76
British pound	0.70	1.36	4.55	77.76	1.00	1.36	1.00	19.36
French franc	0.15	0.30	1.00	16.63	0.07	1.00	0.07	16.63
German mark	0.52	1.00	3.36	55.36	0.72	1.00	0.72	13.76
Italian lira	0.01	0.02	0.07	1.36	0.01	0.07	0.01	1.36
Japanese yen	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.00
Swiss franc	0.72	1.00	3.36	55.36	1.00	1.00	0.72	13.76
Spanish peseta	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Reuters. Dollar rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Yen rates are for 100 yen. Swiss franc rates are for 100 francs. British pound rates are for 100 pounds. French franc rates are for 100 francs. Italian lira rates are for 100 lire. Spanish peseta rates are for 100 pesetas. All rates are as of 4 P.M. EST.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sw.	Fr.	£	Sc.
Australian dollar	0.70	1.36	4.55	77.76	1.00	1.36	0.70	13.76
Belgian franc	0.02	0.04	0.13	2.20	0.01	0.13	0.02	2.20
Canadian dollar	0.70	1.36	4.55	77.76	1.00	1.36	0.70	13.76
Danish krone	0.01	0.02	0.07	1.36	0.01	0.07	0.01	1.36
East German mark	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hong Kong dollar	0.01	0.02	0.07	1.36	0.01	0.07	0.01	1.36
Indian rupee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Israeli sheqel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japanese yen	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.00
South African rand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Korean won	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thai baht	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West German mark	0.52	1.00	3.36	55.36	0.72	1.00	0.72	13.76
Yugoslav dinar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Reuters. Dollar rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Yen rates are for 100 yen. Swiss franc rates are for 100 francs. British pound rates are for 100 pounds. French franc rates are for 100 francs. Italian lira rates are for 100 lire. Spanish peseta rates are for 100 pesetas. All rates are as of 4 P.M. EST.

### Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sw.	Fr.	£	Sc.
1 month	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
3 months	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
6 months	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
1 year	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

Source: Reuters. Dollar rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Yen rates are for 100 yen. Swiss franc rates are for 100 francs. British pound rates are for 100 pounds. French franc rates are for 100 francs. Italian lira rates are for 100 lire. Spanish peseta rates are for 100 pesetas. All rates are as of 4 P.M. EST.

Key Money Rates Feb. 20

U.S. Money Market	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sw.	Fr.	£	Sc.
Discount rate	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
3-month Treasury bill	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
6-month Treasury bill	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
9-month Treasury bill	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
1-year Treasury bill	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

Source: Reuters. Dollar rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Yen rates are for 100 yen. Swiss franc rates are for 100 francs. British pound rates are for 100 pounds. French franc rates are for 100 francs. Italian lira rates are for 100 lire. Spanish peseta rates are for 100 pesetas. All rates are as of 4 P.M. EST.

Asian Dollar Deposits Feb. 20

U.S. Money Market	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sw.	Fr.	£	Sc.
Discount rate	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
3-month Treasury bill	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
6-month Treasury bill	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
9-month Treasury bill	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
1-year Treasury bill	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

Source: Reuters. Dollar rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Yen rates are for 100 yen. Swiss franc rates are for 100 francs. British pound rates are for 100 pounds. French franc rates are for 100 francs. Italian lira rates are for 100 lire. Spanish peseta rates are for 100 pesetas. All rates are as of 4 P.M. EST.

Gold Feb. 20

U.S. Money Market	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sw.	Fr.	£	Sc.
Discount rate	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
3-month Treasury bill	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
6-month Treasury bill	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
9-month Treasury bill	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
1-year Treasury bill	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

Source: Reuters. Dollar rates are for 100 units of foreign currency. Yen rates are for 100 yen. Swiss



	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Wickes	4022	41 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	+
Wendel's	3554	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	+
ICI's	3008	22 1/4	21 1/4	21 3/4	+
Trinity	3226	18 1/2	18	18 1/2	+
Loft's	3177	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+
Wing	3477	12 1/2	9 3/4	9 3/4	+
Wing	2023	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+
Taylor	2235	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+
Amdahl	2667	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
Alfa	1778	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
Alco	1852	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
Weth	1747	39	27 1/2	28 1/2	+
ICI	1587	26 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	+
Econ	1357	20 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	+
Dorco	1543	17 1/2	14	15 1/2	+

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg
327.62	317.04	317.98	+

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

**The market has ignored revelations about**

index slipped 0.09 to 285.48. The price of an average share rose 2 cents. Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market totaled 207.64 million shares, compared with 211.96 million in the previous session.

1770 1771 1772 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807 1808 1809 1810 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2

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1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

[illegible]











## BRAZIL: Payment Freeze Planned

166-183 days	
Kingdom of Sweden	21/14 280 3.77 3.77
Thailand	21/14 25 6.59 6.45
compila	21/14 40 6.63 6.58
per licence	21/14 19 6.52 6.47
And	21/14 45 6.48 6.45
alone	21/14 26 5.99 6.44
low circle	21/14 50 6.52 6.47
1984	21/14 30 6.52 6.47
revised	21/14 29 6.55 6.56
group insurance	20/14 28 6.47 6.42

	Met	Am	St	Am
planning	1/1	25	6.46	6.41
from eastern	12/1	75	6.46	6.41
or licence	17/1	26	6.46	6.41

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd.

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2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	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## SPORTS

## Rockets Lose Poise, Game To Celtics

United Press International  
HOUSTON — The Boston Celtics have demonstrated again that they can handle the Houston Rockets in a pressure situation.

In a rematch of last year's National Basketball Association final, Boston led Thursday night by 2 points with less than four minutes to play. The Celtics then limited the

## NBA FOCUS

Rockets to 4 points down the stretch to record a 99-92 victory in a roughly played game.

"We're a very confident team," said Robert Parish, the Celtics center, who scored 30 points. "We've won a lot of games because of poise."

Parish and Kevin McHale each grabbed 12 rebounds, with McHale adding 21 points as the Celtics, who beat Houston 4-2 in last year's NBA final, swept the two-game series this season.

Houston, already without the injured All-Star forward Ralph Sampson, played without the All-Star center Akeem Olajuwon down the stretch as he picked up four fouls and technical in a span of 1:37. That opened the middle for Boston.

"I lost my poise and I was frustrated," said Olajuwon, who had only 15 points with 11 rebounds. "We made mistakes we normally don't make."

"They're a very good team and they take advantage of your mistakes," Houston's coach, Bill Fitch, said the difference between the two clubs "was how they handled the pressure. Akeem didn't play particularly well and he made some silly fouls."



Houston's Akeem Olajuwon, left, and Jim Petersen defend against Boston's Kevin McHale. The Celtics won, 99-92.

The Celtics were ahead, 72-71, entering the fourth period. They stretched the lead to 85-80 when Olajuwon picked up his fifth foul with 6:50 left.

The Rockets narrowed Boston's lead to 24 points before Parish and Danny Ainge hit back-to-back shots to give the Celtics a 94-88 lead with less than three minutes left. The Rockets then could get no closer than 4.

"We tried to force Houston into some bad shots and they missed a

few free throws," said the Boston guard Dennis Johnson. Boston's Larry Bird, who suffered a cut under his right eye in the fourth quarter and required stitches after the game, scored 16 points.

"Larry got stitches and Kevin (McHale) caught an elbow in the jaw," said K.C. Jones, the Celtics coach. "It doesn't say much for Olajuwon and (Jim) Petersen."

Petersen, starting in place of Sampson, scored 20 points. Reserve guard Steve Harris scored 22.

## The Mets Emerge From Winter, Confident as Ever

By Joseph Durso  
New York Times Service

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida — For the first time since Jesse Orosco struck out Marty Barrett and wiped out the Boston Red Sox 115 days ago, there were New York Mets on a baseball field in uniform Thursday.

They were the advance guard for spring training, and they sat under championship banners newly hung from the clubhouse rafters, they exercised in chilly morning breezes in new uniforms with wider shoulder stripes and they carried themselves with all the assurance of new winners. They also overheard Dave Johnson deliver his second annual forecast that the Mets would win again and "dominate" again.

"I said last year," the manager of the Mets recalled, sitting on a stool beneath the flags, "that I expected us to win and, if we didn't, it'd be my fault. I'm saying it again. I expect us to win and, if we don't, it'll still be my fault."

"Nobody has to do any great things. Wally Backman doesn't have to hit home runs. Lenny Dykstra doesn't have to turn into a home-run hitter. Gary Carter doesn't have to hit 35. We have five solid starting pitchers, and our team is even deeper than it was last year. If everybody has just a good year, we'll be very, very tough."

Tough, as in arrogant? The question hung over the rows of neat, empty lockers like the championship banners of 1969, 1973 and 1986. Everybody wanted to know



Mets pitcher Jesse Orosco, right, and Cardinals pitcher Scott Holtzman run wind sprints at St. Petersburg, Florida.

now if they were marked men, marked by an aggressive summer on the field and by a series of legal and personal clashes that had embroiled half a dozen of them off the field.

"They can call it arrogance, if they want," Johnson said. "I call it confidence. And confidence comes from winning, and that's where we're at. People always used to say the Mets were the bridesmaids every year. Well, we've eliminated that."

"We all know it's been an active winter, and we didn't come out of it looking too good," the manager said, turning to the Mets' afterthoughts. "But it's history, it's over. I'm not looking for problems to crop up this season as a result of what happened this winter. I don't believe in blaming slumps on off-season problems."

"Some things happened during the season that I didn't like," Johnson said. "I may check curfew more closely to keep them on

guard. I'll talk to them collectively and individually. We need to avoid confrontations, even on the field. Last year, we were willing to confront anybody. I'll talk to them about it. I hope we don't have any fights this year. We don't need it."

Lee Mazzilli, once the poster boy of the Mets, now is 32 years old. He was the senior member of the advance guard of 10 Mets who worked out lightly Thursday, two days before the first formal workout. Mazzilli considered his role on a team caught in some notoriety and laughed and said:

"I'm like Father Flanagan on this team. This is my 12th training camp in the big leagues, and I'm a senior. But all that off-the-field stuff won't bother them on the field. There was no major catastrophe. If we were a last-place team, we wouldn't make headlines."

Johnson, relaxed in a tan golfing sweater, greeted his advance guard with handshakes and small talk.

When he got around to surveying the first year in the reign of the Mets, he said things might be tougher this season than last (when they won by 21½ games), but he still expected them to win big over Philadelphia and St. Louis.

"I like the Cardinals' pitching better than the Phillies' pitching."

he said. "But you've got to like the Phillies' explosiveness more than the Cardinals'. What were we against the Phillies? Eight and 10? We owe them."

## Vida Blue Retires

Baseball's rites of spring formally began with nearly a dozen teams welcoming pitchers and catchers and the Oakland A's saying goodbye to Vida Blue, United Press International reported.

Blue, who signed with the A's last month after the Giants didn't offer him a contract, announced his retirement. The 37-year-old left-hander ends a 15-year major-league career with a 209-161 record.

Among those pitchers hoping to continue their careers was Steve Carlton, who in 21 years in the majors has a 323-229 record.

Carlton, a 42-year-old left-hander, spent last season with Philadelphia, San Francisco and the Chicago White Sox. He was invited to the Phillies' camp in Clearwater, Florida, as an unsigned, nonroster player.

"Lefty has been down here throwing for two weeks," said the Phillies president, Bill Giles, whose team was opening camp Friday. He said Carlton "is feeling great and wants to pitch again."

## A Few Baseball Questions To Start Spring Training

NEW YORK — A quiz — with tongue-in-cheek answers — for baseball's Hot Stove Leaguers:

• Montreal being a bilingual city, Expos Manager Buck Rodgers will try to win a pennant:

a-In French.

b-In English.

c-In vain.

Answer — a, b, c.

• The Indians, rebuilding with a youth movement, have a new catcher this spring. He is:

a-A rookie fresh from the minors.

b-A young sleeper picked up in a trade.

c-Rick Dempsey, age 37.

Answer — c.

• The Cardinals made so many offseason deals because:

a-They finished 28½ games out of first place.

b-The Mets made that big trade for Kevin McReynolds.

c-Last year's Joaquin Andujar trade worked out so well it encouraged them to make more.

Answer — None of the above. The Cardinals made no big trades.

• Lou Piniella is still managing the Yankees because:

a-George Steinbrenner didn't have the nerve to fire him.

b-It's getting hard to find people with nerve enough to take the job.

Answer — Gee, that's an awfully tough one.

• Giving up very little, the Twins strengthened their bullpen by acquiring Jeff Reardon, who had 35 saves for Montreal last year. Credit for this remarkable trade goes to:

a-Ivan Boesky.

b-The Twins general manager, Andy MacPhail.

Answer — Andy MacPhail. (But, since the Twins play in a dome, does that make MacPhail an inside trader?)

• The Padres hired Larry Brown as manager. That means:

a-They could lead the league in victories.

b-They could lead the league in managerial ejections.

Answer — Both.

• The agent Tom Reich turned Philadelphia's million-dollar offer to catcher Lance Parrish "pathetically inadequate." Reich was:

a-Making a relative judgment of Parrish's potential value measured against the potential value of other players.

b-Adopting a tough bargaining position to which businessmen are accustomed and in which they can do some direct dealing.

c-Kidding.

Answer — Let's hope c.

## Horse Racing's Debacle in Florida

By Andrew Beyer  
Washington Post Service

HIALEAH, Florida — Horse players and horsemen who love midwinter Florida racing, and Hialeah in particular, resigned themselves long ago to the fact that the glory days of the sport here are past.

Because of inadequate purse money and competitive year-round racing in other states, this never again will be the mecca for all of America's best horses and stables. But so what? Horseplayers are willing to tolerate the frequently poor level of competition because there is simply no more pleasant place to go to the track. Horsemen are willing to put up with the poor purses because the weather and racing surfaces make this the best place to train a horse during the winter.

This season, however, many people at Hialeah have asked whether the game here is on the verge of being wrecked. Thoroughbred racing has been thrown into havoc not by the feuding track owners, but by the powerful dog-racing forces in the state, but by the very people charged with keeping the game healthy: the members of the Florida Pari-Mutuel Commission.

Hialeah and Gulfstream came before the commission to resolve their annual fratricidal fight over racing dates. Who would take the prime January-to-March "kiddie dates" in 1988, and who would be left with the less desirable March-to-May late dates, when the \$3 million horse on gravel?

anti-area tourist season is waning. The commission awarded Gulfstream the middle dates, as expected, but stunned everybody by giving the late dates to Calder, long considered the area's No. 3 track. Hialeah would operate in the undesirable period from November to early January, when its population of flamings probably would outnumber the out-of-state tourists.

The adverse reaction of racing fans to the proposed schedule was mild compared to that of horsemen. Although Hialeah and Gulfstream have been ideal proving grounds for 3-year-old classic prospects, the flamings and other Hialeah horses now would be useless prep races because of their early dates.

No trainers liked the idea of getting ready for the classics on Calder's strange Tartan track. Woody Stephens voiced the dilemma of other New York horsemen when he said he couldn't leave Belmont until mid-December, so there was no point going to Hialeah; he didn't want to run at Calder. Therefore, what was once a season in Florida was reduced to 50 racing dates at Gulfstream.

Members of the Pari-Mutuel Commission shrugged off criticism of the Calder track. Said one member: "I think if the purses are right, they'll run on whatever the hell the surface is. They'd run 'em on gravel." When Stephens heard that, he said: "Do they think that I'd run a \$3 million horse on gravel?"

So, why did the commission do what it did? Basically, it was punishing Hialeah's owner, John J. Brunetti, for the way he has run his track when it has been assigned the late dates in the past. In the view of many people, Brunetti tries to have a lousy meeting in the spring so he can argue that Hialeah needs the late dates to survive.

Giving Calder the late dates might have been a useful slap on Brunetti's wrist if its effects were limited to 1988. But they won't be. In years past, there always was a hope that Gulfstream and Hialeah could resolve their differences and find a permanent solution to the racing-dates dispute. Gulfstream had made a couple of reasonable offers that Hialeah rejected.

"When I look back," said Gulfstream's president, Doug Donn, "I say, 'Hialeah, why did you let yourself get in this position?'"

Perhaps the complications could be resolved. The trainer Howard Tesher suggested letting the three tracks operate in British style: Hialeah would run 10 days, Gulfstream 10, Calder 10, and the rotation would be repeated, enabling tracks to use their turf courses more often and making Florida the U.S. center of grass racing.

But this is probably too amicable a solution to appeal to the track owners in Florida. It seems likely that the conflict will continue endlessly, to the detriment of fans, trainers and the tracks themselves.

## A Big Winner at a Small-Time School

Broome College Coach Sets Record for Basketball Victories

The Associated Press

BINGHAMTON, New York — Dick Baldwin carries an old photograph of a yellow Ford Pinto in his wallet, a reminder of the ways things are at Broome Community College. The car, a gift from a local dealer, was his for a month — until the school's president made him return it. Baldwin said it was the closest he ever came to a perquisite in 40 years of coaching at the junior college.

Last week, he treated himself to another perk — one that no one can take away: Baldwin, 65, put his name in the record books as the U.S. college basketball coach with the most victories. With victory No. 876 last Saturday, he passed Adolph Rupp, who was 875-190 in 41 years at Kentucky.

"I suppose they'll put an asterisk after my name because I was at a two-year college," said Baldwin, who is 877-289. "That's OK. I don't need it for my resume anymore."



Bobby Wadkins watches his putt on the 18th green.

And, he said, he doesn't care if skeptics scoff at the record.

"I know that within the framework I was given. I did a good job," Baldwin said. "It's a job commensurate with Adolph Rupp and Dean Smith and any other successful coach."

Baldwin, who looks and sounds like "Tonight Show" host Johnny Carson, is the first coach to have the basketball job at Broome, a commuter school with an enrollment of 3,500.

This is not what one would call a big-time basketball factory.

Baldwin, for example, has had to raise money to pay for the team's bus trips and his leading scorer this season, Wayne Hicks, sweeps the gym before each game because there aren't enough janitors. His rules aren't that strict because he doesn't have the luxury of kicking players off the team.

"Bobby Knight would not last in this job," Baldwin said, referring to the hot-tempered Indiana coach. On his office wall are pictures of the teams he's coached. In the four gym lockers he uses as file cabinets are stacks of record books and meticulously prepared plans for practices. He dictates these plans to his secretary every day.

"I've always felt it's good to be prepared," the former English teacher said. Although the record has given him national attention, Baldwin

thinks the remarkable thing about his coaching career is that in 40 years he's never missed a game. The closest he came was in 1955 when he was bedridden with a high fever.

"At the time I didn't have an assistant, so what could I do?" he asked. So he showed up and watched Bernie (Boys) Bentes score 63 points and set a record that still stands at Broome for most points in a game.

Baldwin attributes his success — he's only had two losing seasons — to persistence and a "good wife, good genes and good luck."

He said he never planned to devote his life to basketball and didn't pursue opportunities at larger schools because he enjoyed living in Binghamton.

He recalled once meeting Ted Owens, now coaching at Oral Roberts, at an airport shortly after Owens had taken an assistant coaching job at Broome.

"He really looked best and he said he had spent the last five months recruiting all over the country. I never had any interest in doing that and working on basketball year-round," Baldwin said.

Right now Baldwin is more concerned with his grandson, a Kentucky fan who lives near Louisville, thinks about granddad breaking Rupp's record.

"He's probably not going to talk to me," Baldwin said. "But he'll get over it. He's only 6."

## Conner, New York Yacht Club Kiss and Make Up

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The sharks, sensing bad blood, were out in force at the New York Yacht Club as Dennis Conner, the skipper who lost the America's Cup to Australia in 1983, paid his first visit to the trophy's former home since reclaiming the cup earlier this month — for the San Diego Yacht Club.

If there were any residual ill feelings over Conner's decision last year not to help the New York club get its silver status symbol back, he got it all spread so much soothed by the trophy's return that the most sharks could come up with at a news conference were some warm words of mutual congratulation.

"I have tremendous respect for the traditions that are here," said Conner, a member of both the New York and San Diego clubs. "Obviously, the founding father of yachting in America is right here in this building."

"Thank God it's back in the United States — that was the important thing," said Bill Lynn, a New York club member and president of the U.S. Yacht Racing Union, who insisted that the national effort to reclaim the cup overshadowed any regional rivalry.

Although Conner, 44, had come to the club with J.J. Isler, a 23-year-old racer from La Jolla, California, to accept awards as yachtman and yachtswoman of the year respectively, questions at the news conference repeatedly turned to his relations with the club.

"The New York Yacht Club will always have a part of the history of yachting, and my guess is that will continue now and in the future," said Conner. He added that the San Diego club regarded the cup as national, not club, property and was planning to take the trophy on a tour of America that would undoubtedly include a layover at the New York club.

Lynn recalled how thrilled the New York delegation had been when Conner won the series earlier this month in Australia (in at least two of the races, he said, Conner's Stars & Stripes had sailed with a spinner supplied by the New York club's unsuccessful challenger, America II). He said the New York club would enthusiastically support San Diego in its defense of the cup in 1990 and beyond.

But Lynn conceded that New York club members missed the America's Cup and he acknowledged that the only way the club could ever get it back was the same way it had wound up in San Diego — through an intervening national disgrace. To be returned to New York, the cup would first have to be lost to a foreign club.

One yachting enthusiast who seemed to find all the America's Cup talk a bit boring was Isler. She and her crew member, Amy Wardell, who won the 1986 International Women's Yacht Racing Union's world women's championships and the European women's championships in the 470 class, are in training for the 1988 Olympic Games, when the 470 class, a 16-foot planing boat, will make its Olympic debut with a separate women's division.

Asked if she would like to be the first woman to defend the America's Cup, Isler shrugged her shoulders and suggested she had more thrilling things to do. "The boats I'm racing now," she said, "are twice as fast as the 12-meters."

## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Philadelphia	23	14	75-68
Washington	22	15	72-71
New York	16	21	68-75
New Jersey	12	25	64-81

Central Division			
Detroit	23	14	75-68
Atlanta	22	15	72-71
Charlotte	21	16	71-72
Indiana	20	17	70-73
Cleveland	19	18	69-74

Pacific Division			
Los Angeles	23	14	75-68
Golden State	22	15	72-71
Seattle	21	16	71-72
Portland	20	17	70-73
San Francisco	19	18	69-74

NBA Standings			
Wales Conference			
Phoenix	23	14	75-68
Utah	22	15	72-71
San Antonio	21	16	71-72
San Diego	20	17	70-73
Los Angeles	19	18	69-74

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